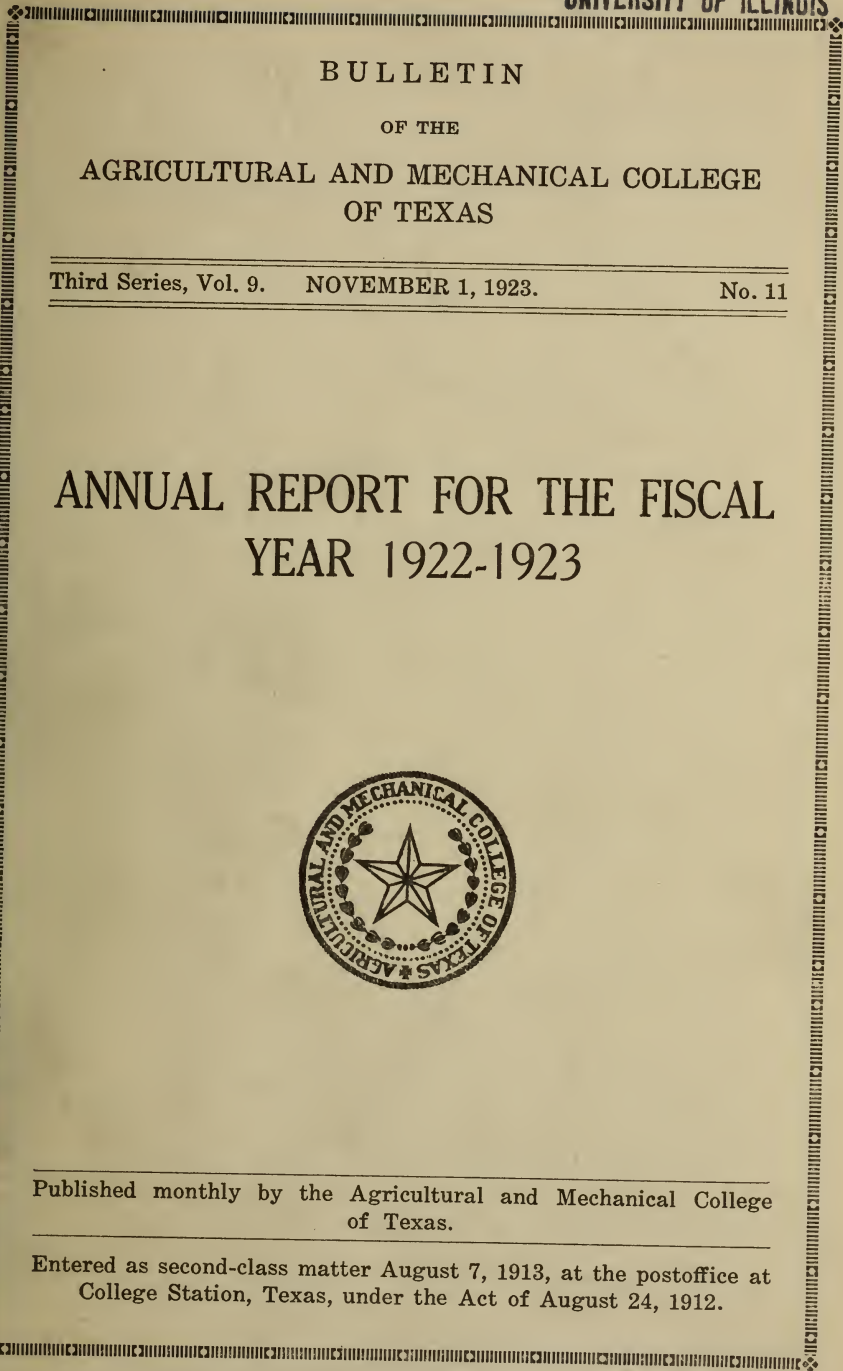


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BULLETIN
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
OF TEXAS

Third Series, Vol. 9. NOVEMBER 1, 1923. No. 11

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1922-1923

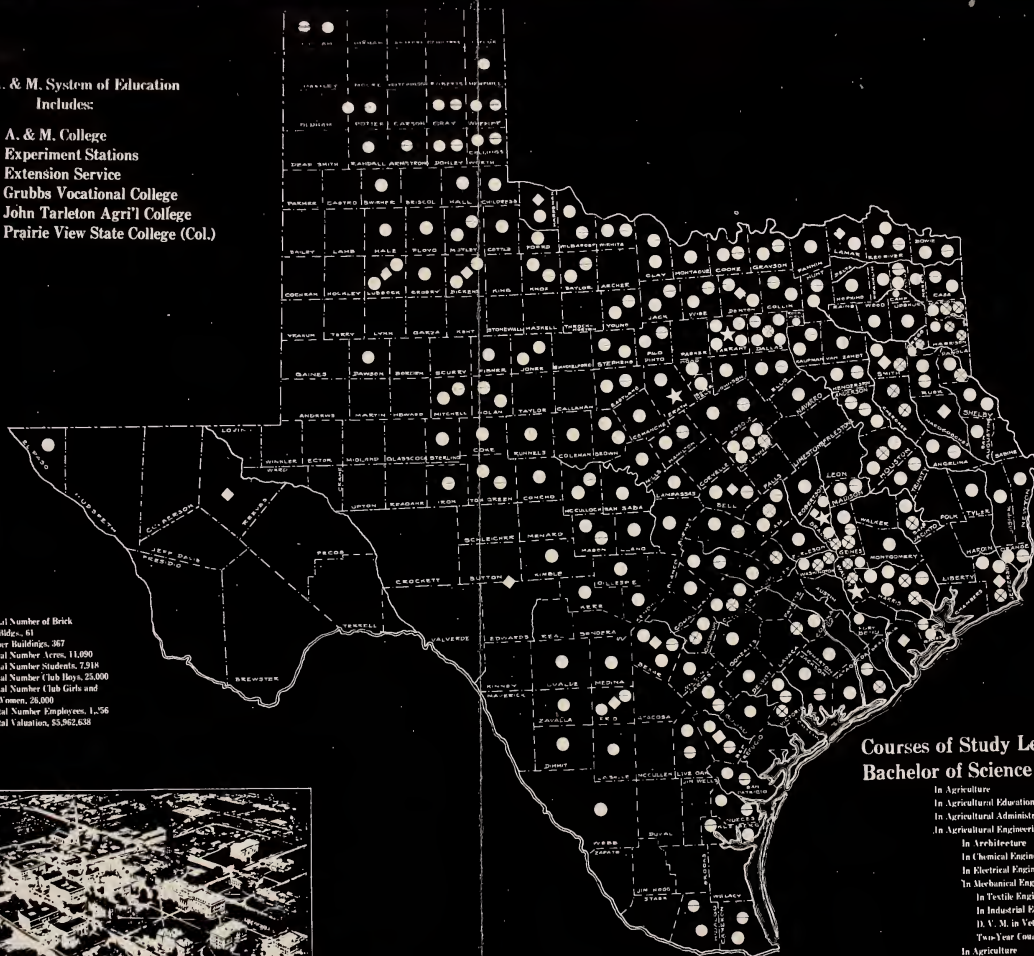
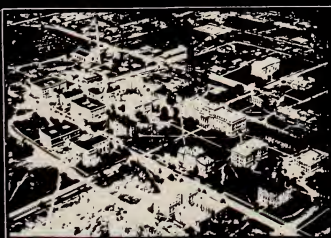


Published monthly by the Agricultural and Mechanical College
of Texas.

Entered as second-class matter August 7, 1913, at the postoffice at
College Station, Texas, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

A. & M. College
Experiment Stations
Extension Service
Grubbs Vocational College
John Tarleton Agri'l College
Prairie View State College (Col.)

Total Number of Brick
Wdgs., 61
(Other Buildings, 367
Total Number Acres, 11,090
Total Number Students, 7,918
Total Number Club Boys, 25,000
Total Number Club Girls and
Women, 26,000
Total Number Employees, 1,756
Total Valuation, \$5,962,638



- In Agriculture
- In Agricultural Education
- In Agricultural Administration
- In Agricultural Engineering
 - In Architecture
 - In Chemical Engineering
 - In Electrical Engineering
 - In Mechanical Engineering
 - In Textile Engineering
 - In Industrial Education
- D. V. M. in Veterinary Medicine
- Two-Year Courses
 - In Agriculture
 - In Agricultural Engineering
- Eight Weeks' Course in Automobiles and Tractors
- Weeks' Course in Cotton Ginning
- Continuing Courses Leading to the Master of Science Degree and appropriate Professional Degrees

LEGEND:

- ★ Colleges (4)
- County Demonstration Agents (157)
- County Home Demonstration Agents (80)
- ◆ Experiment Stations (16)
- ◆ Negro County and Home Demonstration Agents (31)

As of July 1, 1923

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OF THE
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

Third Series, Vol. 9.

November 1, 1923

No. 11

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE OF TEXAS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1922-1923

Published monthly by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

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THE EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE.

"I call, therefore, a complete and generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."—John Milton.

This statement from Milton's famous Tractate on Education was the inspiration which led Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont to conceive and carry to a successful conclusion the Land Grant Act of 1862, which created the Land Grant Colleges and placed them "upon a sure and perpetual foundation, accessible to all, but especially to the sons of toil, where all the needful sciences for the practical vocations of life shall be taught; where neither the higher graces of classical studies, nor the military drill our country so greatly appreciates, will be entirely ignored and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may look for troops of earnest friends, studying its familiar and recondite economics, and at last elevating it to a higher level, where it may fearlessly invoke comparison with the most advanced standard of the world."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- I. Introduction.
- II. Student Attendance:
 - 1. Summary of Enrollment
 - 2. Geographical Distribution of Students.
 - 3. Counties Having Ten or More Students.
- III. Changes in Personnel:
 - 1. Resignations.
 - 2. Appointments.
- IV. College Teaching Staff:
 - 1. Summary of Distribution, by Rank.
 - 2. Ratio of Students to Teachers.
 - 3. Training and Experience of Teaching Staff.
 - 4. Rating of Teachers.
 - 5. Nativity of Members of Teaching Staff.
- V. College Discipline.
- VI. Student Labor:
 - 1. Administrative Policies.
 - 2. Number of Beneficiaries.
- VII. Training of Disabled Soldiers:
 - 1. Number Assigned to the College.
 - 2. Teachers and Officers Connected with this Service.
 - 3. Instruction of Trainees Who Have Completed Their Work in the College.
- VIII. Interesting Events of the College Year:
 - 1. Central Texas Teachers' Institute.
 - 2. Farmers' and Stockmen's Educational Conference.
 - 3. Feeders' and Breeders' Short Course.
 - 4. Lectureship on Petroleum.
 - 5. The Banker-Farmer Conference.
 - 6. Visit of Distinguished Officials.
 - 7. The Agricultural Writers' Conference.
- IX. Former Students' Association.
 - 1. Brief History of the Association.
 - 2. Present Organization.
 - 3. A. and M. Mothers' Club.
- X. Religious Activities at the College.
- XI. Physical Training and Athletics.
- XII. Health and Sanitation.
- XIII. Military Education:
 - 1. Financial Benefits of Military Training.
 - 2. Summer Training Camps.
 - 3. Rank of the College.
 - 4. Summary of Enrollment.
- XIV. Resident Instruction in the College:
 - 1. School of Engineering.
 - 2. School of Agriculture.
 - 3. School of Veterinary Medicine.

- XV. Extramural Activities:
 - 1. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station System.
 - 2. Extension Service.
- XVI. Examination of Extension Workers.
- XVII. Report of State Officials Connected with the College.
 - 1. State Chemist.
 - 2. State Entomologist.
 - 3. State Forester.
- XVIII. College Contacts with the Public.
- XIX. Review of Recent Legislation Affecting the College.
- XX. Budget Estimates and Legislative Appropriations.
- XXI. Auditor's Report.
- XXII. General Summary.
- XXIII. Conclusion.

ANNUAL REPORT

I.

INTRODUCTION.

In conformity with the laws of Texas the following report is presented in the form of a summarized statement of the most important facts and events for the scholastic year 1922-23, including a transcript of the auditor's report showing receipts and expenditures of the College for the current year.

It will be gratifying to all the friends of education in Texas, especially those most familiar with the work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, to learn that the institution continues to increase in enrollment and facilities for instruction, and, correspondingly, in its influence and usefulness to the people of the State.

II.

ATTENDANCE.

The following summary shows the distribution of students by courses and by years and the total attendance for the entire year, including the summer session of 1922. This summary is followed by a tabulated statement showing the geographical distribution of students and the names of counties having ten or more students attending the College.

1. Summary of Enrollment.

DEGREE COURSES.

	Agr.	AA, Ag.Ed.	Sci.	VM.	Arch.	Ag.Eng.	Ch.E.	C.E.	E.E.	M.E.	T.E.	I.E.	Total
Graduate	13	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	21
Senior	65	12	5	3	2	10	5	18	27	34	21	8	210
Junior	66	32	2	..	1	16	8	24	45	46	30	9	282
Sophomore	67	74	1	..	6	31	12	24	76	52	55	5	405
Freshman	117	156	11	31	5	43	5	57	97	201	100	14	839
	329	274	20	34	14	100	30	125	249	333	207	36	1757
Special	32	17	15	19	1	7	2	1	3	2	3	2	108
Women .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

TWO-YEAR COURSES

	C	H	M	N	Total
Second Year	16	..	2	15	31
First Year	25	5	8	23	61
	41	5	10	36	92

Special Course in Agriculture for Federal Students	66
Special Course in Cotton Classing for Federal Students	52
Auto Mechanics	63
Feeders and Breeders Short Course	18

Total Regular Session2170

Summer Session, 1922:	1. College	354
	2. Cotton Classing	241
	3. Federal Students—Special	45
	4. Farm Boys' Course	22
	5. Auto Mechanics	13
	6. County Agents' Course.....	7
	7. Grain Grading	6
	8. Short Course for Electric Meter men	33
	9. Farmers' Short Course	897
	Total Summer Session.....	1618
Grand Total, 1922-23		3788
Less names repeated		298
Net enrollment, 1922-23		3490

In comparing the statistics of enrollment as summarized above with similar figures contained in the last annual report, the following facts are revealed:

(1) The net enrollment for 1921-22 was 2,864, while the net enrollment as shown above is 3,490, which is an increase for this year over the preceding year of 626 students.

(2) The total enrollment of students in degree courses for the current year exceeds that of the preceding year by 353 students, which is an increase of approximately twenty-five per cent. The largest increase is in the freshman and sophomore classes where the number of freshmen has increased from 562 to 839 and the number of sophomores from 360 to 405.

(3) The increase in the summer session enrollment is largely due to the increase in the College division and the Farmers' Short Course. The Farm Boys' Course and the County Agents' Course have not grown as expected.

(4) The enrollment in the two-year courses shows a steady decline. The number decreased from 121 in 1921-22 to 92 during the year that has just closed. The reason for the decrease in the two-year courses is the larger emphasis that is being placed by the College on degree courses and the shifting of non-collegiate students to the branch colleges at Arlington and Stephenville.

2. Geographical Distribution of Students.

Texas	2057
Other States:	
Arkansas	23
Louisiana	20
Oklahoma	11
California	4
Mississippi	3
Tennessee	3
Illinois	2

New York	2
Alabama	1
Colorado	1
Florida	1
Georgia	2
Indiana	1
Massachusetts	1
Michigan	2
Missouri	1
New Hampshire	1
North Carolina	1
Vermont	1
Washington	1
Wyoming	1

Foreign Countries:

Mexico	14
Brazil	3
India	3
Cuba	2
Armenia	1
Egypt	1
England	1
Panama	1
Peru	1
Philippine Islands	1
Poland	1
San Salvador, C. A.	1

Total.....2170

This institution continues to draw a number of students from other states and from foreign countries. Naturally the states bordering Texas supply the largest numbers, and relatively smaller numbers are enrolled from the more remote states. Mexico supplies the largest number of foreign students. Most of the other foreign students are attracted to the College for the purpose of studying cotton production and textile engineering, although a few foreign students take other courses in the College.

3. Counties Having Ten or More Students.

Anderson	15	Fannin	23
Bastrop	14	Fayette	17
Bell	29	Galveston	27
Bexar	131	Grayson	23
Brazos	151	Grimes	11
Caldwell	10	Hardin	10
Cameron	16	Harris	79
Cherokee	18	Harrison	19
Coleman	19	Hill	24
Collin	32	Houston	21
Cooke	12	Hunt	21
Dallas	141	Jefferson	30
Denton	22	Johnson	15
DeWitt	18	Kaufman	26
Ellis	26	Lamar	21
Falls	24	Lavaca	12

McLennan	79	Tarrant	89
Medina	11	Taylor	18
Milam	20	Tom Green	13
Nacogdoches	10	Travis	26
Navarro	26	Uvalde	11
Nueces	13	Washington	18
Parker	12	Wichita	22
Red River	11	Williamson	22
Robertson	13	Wilson	11

The number of counties sending more than ten students to the Agricultural and Mechanical College has increased from 44 to 50 over last year. The records of the Registrar's Office show that every section of Texas and almost every county are represented in the student body of the College. Almost without exception, the number of students from counties having the largest enrollment has increased this year. For example, the number from Bexar County has increased from 108 to 131; from Harris County, from 72 to 79; from Dallas County, from 86 to 141; from McLennan County, from 67 to 79; and from Tarrant County, from 75 to 89. Brazos County, in which the College is located, increased its enrollment this year from 108 to 151. That the attendance of the College, however, is not local is indicated by the fact that counties in the extreme northwestern, southwestern, northeastern and southeastern sections of the State are well represented.

III.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

A number of changes in the personnel of the teaching staff have taken place during the current scholastic year. The following is a list of resignations since September 1, 1922:

Name	Rank	Department
D. E. Baker	Instructor	Drawing
R. S. Fouraker	Assistant Professor	Electrical Engineering
Thomas J. Conway	Professor	Poultry Husbandry
B. F. K. Mullins	Instructor	Drawing
E. E. Middleton	Instructor	Chemistry
Robert Schaer	Assistant Professor	Chemistry
G. S. Templeton	Professor	Animal Husbandry
C. A. Wood	Associate Professor	Agronomy
T. P. Remy	Assistant Professor	Entomology
P. H. Walser	Instructor	Animal Husbandry
J. B. Oliphint	Instructor	Rural Sociology
W. E. Lasseter	Instructor	Dairy Husbandry
A. T. Potts	Professor	Vegetable Gardening
W. L. Stanton	Associate Professor	Civil Engineering
C. C. Braden	Instructor	Civil Engineering
A. T. Odell	Instructor	English
B. W. Bittle	Instructor	English
Major W. H. H. Morris.	Professor	Military Science and Tactics
Captain J. F. DeRohan.	Assistant Professor	Military Science and Tactics
Capt. James O. Tarbox.	Assistant Professor	Military Science and Tactics
Captain L. A. Kurtz...	Professor	Military Science and Tactics
F. G. Moore	Assistant Professor	Chemistry
D. B. Wilson	Assistant Professor	Farm Management
C. M. Evans	Animal Husbandman	Extension Service
G. E. Sutton	Field Veterinarian	Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
L. G. Jones	General Secretary	Young Men's Christian Association

The list of appointments for the year is as follows:

Name	Rank	Department
A. V. Brewer	Assistant Professor	Mechanical Engineering
J. H. Brown	Associate Professor	Vocational Teaching
L. P. Gabbard	Chief, Farm and Ranch Economics	Experiment Station
Grayson Hill	Associate Professor	Architecture
W. L. Harrington	Assistant Professor	English
C. B. Gladney	Instructor	English
E. H. Harper	Associate Professor	Biology
H. H. House	Associate Professor, Physical Education	Athletics
G. M. Lundberg	Instructor	Mechanical Engineering
W. E. Lasseter	Instructor	Dairy Husbandry
C. E. McCurry	Instructor	Mathematics
E. Middleton	Instructor	Chemistry
L. E. Murphy	Wool Scouring and Grading Expert	Experiment Station
A. T. Odell	Instructor	English
J. B. Oliphint	Instructor	Rural Sociology
N. F. Rode	Instructor	Electrical Engineering
P. K. Smith	Assistant Professor	Mathematics
G. W. Stuppy	Assistant Professor	Biology
A. P. Swallow	Horticulturist	Extension Service
J. S. Urie	Printer	Print Shop
George B. Wilcox	Principal, Practice School	Vocational Teaching
W. L. Hughes	Assistant Professor	Mathematics
D. B. Wilson	Assistant Professor	Farm Management
T. W. Leland	Assistant Professor	Agricultural Administration
Frank Bardeen	Instructor	Agricultural Administration
E. O. Pollock	Assistant Professor	Agronomy
George P. Grout	Professor	Dairy Husbandry
C. R. Voges	Instructor	Chemistry
W. Hendry	Instructor	Chemistry
G. C. Gauer	Instructor	Chemistry
W. L. Stanton	Associate Professor	Civil Engineering
H. C. Dillingham	Instructor	Electrical Engineering
E. R. Alexander	Associate Professor	Vocational Teaching
B. L. Bradford	Instructor	Vocational Teaching
H. A. Foster	Instructor	Physics
W. P. Udinski	Instructor	Physics
P. B. Hammond	Assistant Librarian	Library
Miss Ruth Camp	Cataloguer	Library
W. H. Matthews	General Secretary	Young Men's Christian Asso.
Colonel C. C. Todd	Professor	Military Science and Tactics
Major J. D. Coughlan	Professor	Military Science and Tactics

Death of Professor Martin L. Hayes.

Martin L. Hayes, head of the Department of Vocational Teaching and Professor of Agricultural Education, died on March 28, 1923. Professor Hayes came to the College as Professor of Agricultural Education in the fall of 1913. He organized the department and after the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act administered the teacher-training activities of the College in the preparation of teachers of Vocational Agriculture and of the trades and industries. Professor Hayes will long be remembered at the College in connection with the Consolidated Campus School, which he organized in connection with the practice teaching work of his department.

Professor J. H. Kraft was appointed acting head of the Department of Vocational Teaching to succeed Professor Hayes and served in this capacity until September 1, 1923, at which time Dr. C. H. Winkler was appointed Dean of the new School of Vocational Teaching and Professor of Agricultural Education.

IV.

COLLEGE TEACHING STAFF.

College standards are largely determined by the training, experience and personality of the members of the teaching staff. The most important problem of college administration, aside from that of adequate financial support, is to maintain an adequate teaching force, specially trained for the work they are called upon to teach, with a sense of their responsibility as teachers and energetically devoted to their tasks. The following tables attempt to summarize the essential facts about the teaching staff of this institution. It is believed that a study of the following summaries will reveal the fact that the work of this college is performed by men reasonably well prepared for the work they are called upon to do.



A VIEW OF COLLEGE LAKE.

The elk in the picture were recently presented to the College by the United States National Park Service.

1. Summary of Teaching Staff.

The columns indicate rank as follows:

1. Professors.
2. Associate Professors.
3. Assistant Professors.
4. Instructors.

Department	1	2	3	4	Total
Agricultural Economics	1	1	0	1	3
Agricultural Engineering	1	2	1	1	5
Agronomy	2	2	1	1	6
Animal Husbandry	4	2	1	1	8
Architecture	2	1	0	0	3
Biology	1	2	3	0	6
Chemistry	4	2	4	6	16
Civil Engineering	4	2	1	2	9
Dairy Husbandry	1	2	0	1	4
Drawing	2	0	2	2	6
Economics	1	0	0	0	1
Electrical Engineering	2	3	2	2	9
English	3	1	4	4	12
Entomology	1	1	1	0	3
Farm Management	1	0	1	0	2
Forestry	1	0	1	0	2
Geology	1	1	0	0	2
History	1	0	0	0	1
Horticulture	3	0	2	0	5
Mathematics	2	4	4	2	12
Mechanical Engineering	3	1	3	6	13
Military Science	6	0	5	0	11
Modern Languages	1	0	1	0	2
Physics	1	0	4	2	7
Rural Sociology	1	0	0	1	2
Textile Engineering	1	2	0	0	3
Veterinary Anatomy	1	0	0	0	1
Veterinary Medicine	1	1	0	0	2
Veterinary Pathology	0	1	0	0	1
Veterinary Phys. & Pharm	0	1	0	0	1
Vocational Teaching	3	3	0	0	6
Military Education	0	1	0	0	1
Total.....	56	36	41	36	165

On Leave, 2.

The ratio of the number of students to the total number of teachers is 11.3.

2. Academic Training and College Teaching Experience of Teaching Staff.

Note.—For the purposes of this table the following have been omitted for obvious reasons:

(1) Members of the Department of Military Science and Tactics. (11).

(2) Special teachers of the Federal students not assigned to any department. (1).

DEPARTMENT	ACADEMIC TRAINING		Years of College Teaching		
	Highest Degree	Institution	Here	Else-where	Total
Heads of Departments (28)					
1 Mathematics	C. E.	Virginia	34	1	35
2 Veterinary Anatomy	D. V. M.	Ohio	35	0	35
3 Horticulture	M. S. A.	Cornell	21	0	21
4 Biology	Ph. D.	Leipzig	20	1	21
5 Mechanical Engineering	M. E.	Purdue	17	6	23
6 Textile Engineering	B. A.	Wake Forest	18	0	18
7 Electrical Engineering	B. S.	Miss. A. M. C.	14	5	19
8 Agronomy	Ph. D.	Cornell	11	5	16
9 Drawing	B. C. E.	Texas A. M. C.	21	0	21
10 Chem. & Chem. Eng.	Ph. D.	Cornell	10	8	18
11 Vocational Teaching	A. M.	Missouri	10	1	11
12 Modern Language	Ph. D.	Chicago	15	1	16
13 Veterinary Medicine	D. V. M.	Ohio	18	0	18
14 Physics	Ph. D.	Chicago	7	6	13
15 Economics	Ph. D.	Johns Hopkins	7	4	11
17 Forestry	B. A.	Nebraska	5	2	7
18 Entomology	M. A.	Ohio	10	0	10
19 History	A. M.	Chicago	5	6	11
20 Architecture	B. Arch.	Cornell	5	0	5
21 Agricultural Engineering	A. E.	Iowa State College	4	9	13
22 Farm Management	B. S.	Cornell	4	0	4
24 Animal Husbandry	M. S.	Iowa St. College	5	5	10
26 Rural Sociology	Ph. D.	Wisconsin	3	0	3
27 Agricultural Economics	Ph. D.	Wisconsin	2	0	2
28 Geology	M. A.	N. Carolina	5	6	11
29. Civil Engineering	C. E.	Illinois	11	6	17
31 English	Ph. D.	Columbia	1	17	18
32 Dairy Husbandry	M. S.	Minnesota	1	4	5
Other Full Professors (22)					
1 Steam Engineering	M. E.	Cornell	12	13	25
3 Vegetable Gardening	M. S.	California	11	0	11
4 Mathematics			41	0	41
5 Applied Electricity	B. S.	Miss. A. M. C.	11	4	15
6 Industrial Chemistry	A. M.	Columbia	9	0	9
7 Animal Husbandry	A. M.	Missouri	7	0	7
9 Animal Husbandry	M. S.	Illinois	4	0	4
11 Highway Engineering	A. M.	Columbia	3	0	3
13 Agricultural Education	B. S.	Iowa St. College	5	11	16
15 Freehand Drawing	B. S.	Pennsylvania	14	0	14
16 Railroad Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	0	3
18 Genetics	Ph. D.	Cornell	2	8	10
19 Industrial Education	M. A.	Western Reserve	5	0	5
20 Poultry Husbandry	B. S.	Cornell	9	0	9
21 English	A. M.	Columbia	17	0	17
22 Horticulture	M. S.	Cornell	10	0	10
23 Chemistry	M. S.	Wisconsin	6	2	8
24 Chemistry	A. M.	Wisconsin	4	6	10
25 English	A. B.	Centre College	13	1	14
26 Civil Engineering	C. E.	Wisconsin	5	0	5
27 Steam Engineering	M. E.	Purdue	3	0	3
28 Architecture	B. S. Arch.	Pennsylvania	3	11	14
Associate Professors (35)					
1 Agronomy	M. S.	Texas A. M. C.	11	0	11
8 Mathematics	B. S.	Maryville	16	1	17
10 Vet. Phys. & Pharm.	D. V. M.	Cornell	5	1	6
11 Veterinary Medicine	D. V. M.	K. C. Vet. Col.	4	0	4
12 Veterinary Pathology	D. V. M.	G. W. University	4	0	4
14 Dairy Husbandry	B. S.	Iowa St. College	7	2	9
15 Agricultural Engineering	B. S.	Iowa St. College	4	0	4
16 Chem. & Chem. Eng.	S. B.	Chicago	6	0	6

DEPARTMENT	ACADEMIC TRAINING		Years of College Teaching		
	Highest Degree	Institution	Here	Else-where	Total
17 Entomology	M. A.	Ohio	4	2	6
19 Textile Engineering	B. S.		3	0	3
21 Animal Husbandry	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	4	0	4
22 Mathematics	A. M.	Columbia	3	5	8
23 Agronomy	M. S.	Iowa St. College	3	1	4
24 Dairy Husbandry	M. A.	Missouri	4	1	5
25 Chemistry	Ch. E.	Clarkson Col.	3	0	3
26 Agricultural Engineering	B. S.	Miss. A. M. C.	4	0	4
30 Electrical Engineering	B. S.	Purdue	2	8	10
31 Geology	B. S.	Colgate Univ.	2	12	14
32 Civil Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	0	3
33 Vocational Teaching	B. M. T.	Valparaiso Univ.	2	1	3
34 Biology	A. M.	Kansas	4	4	8
35 Electrical Engineering	B. S.	Kansas Agr. Col.	3	0	3
36 Mathematics	B. A.	Emory College	14	0	14
37 English	M. A.	N. Carolina	12	0	12
38 Textile Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	6	0	6
39 Mathematics	A. B.	Howard Col.	5	0	5
40 Electrical Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	0	3
41 Agricultural Education	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	4	0	4
42 Animal Husbandry	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	5	0	5
43 Mechanical Engineering	M. E.	Cornell	2	2	4
44 Agricultural Education	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	5	8
45 Architecture	B. S.	Michigan	1	1	2
46 Biology	Ph. D.	Chicago	1	10	11
47 Agricultural Economics	M. A.	Wisconsin	1	1	2
48 Civil Engineering	B. S.	Michigan	1	2	3
Assistant Professors (36)					
3 English	M. A.	Harvard	7	2	9
7 Drawing	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	4	0	4
9 Physics	B. S.	Okla. A. M. C.	3	0	3
10 Mathematics	B. S.	Clemson Col.	3	0	3
12 English			5	0	5
13 Chemistry	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	5	0	5
14 Physics	M. A.	Trinity Col.	5	0	5
18 Horticulture	M. S.	California	3	0	3
19 Entomology			3	0	3
21 Drawing	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	0	3
22 Biology	A. B.	Wash. Univ.	2	0	2
23 Electrical Engineering	B. S.	Penn. St. Col.	2	2	4
24 Mathematics	B. A.	Tex. Christian U.	2	13	15
26 Physics	B. A.	Rice	2	0	2
27 Modern Language	B. A.	Centre College	2	1	3
31 Forestry	B. S.	U. of Washington	2	0	2
32 English			2	0	2
34 Civil Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	0	3
37 Mechanical Engineering	M. E.	Kentucky	4	0	4
38 Mechanical Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	4	0	4
39 Chemistry	Ch. E.	Texas A. M. C.	4	0	4
40 Animal Husbandry	B. S.	Purdue	3	0	3
41 Electrical Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	0	3
42 Chemistry	B. A.	Texas	3	0	3
43 Agricultural Engineering	M. S.	Texas A. M. C.	3	2	5
44 Chemistry	A. B.	Paylor Univ.	2	0	2
45 Physics	A. B.	Paylor Univ.	2	1	3
46 Horticulture	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	2	0	2
47 Biology	M. S.	Oregon Ag. Col.	2	2	4
48 Mechanical Engineering	B. S.	Purdue	1	0	1
49 English	A. B.	Harvard	1	5	6
50 Mathematics	M. S.	Texas A. M. C.	1	0	1
51 Agronomy	A. M.	Missouri	1	2	3
52 Mathematics	M. A.	S. Carolina	1	3	4
53 Biology	M. S.	Purdue	1	2	3
54 Farm Management	B. S.	Cornell	1	2	3
Instructors (32)					
1 Mechanical Engineering			14	4	18
2 English	A. M.	Roanoke Col.	9	5	14
3 Civil Engineering	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	4	0	4
5 Chemistry	A. M.	Defiance Col.	4	0	4
7 Mechanical Engineering			4	0	4
8 Mechanical Engineering			3	0	3
9 Mechanical Engineering			3	0	3
11 Agricultural Engineering			4	0	4
16 Drawing		Emory Univ.	3	0	3
19 Drawing	M. S.	Texas A. M. C.	2	0	2
23 Rural Sociology	B. S.	S. H. Normal	3	0	3
27 English	B. S.	Virginia	2	0	2

DEPARTMENT	ACADEMIC TRAINING		Years of College Teaching		
	Highest Degree	Institution	Here	Else where	Total
27 English	M. A.	Virginia	2	0	2
29 Chemistry	A. B.	Mo. Wesleyan Col.	2	2	4
33 Agronomy	B. S.	N. C. St. Col. Agr.	2	0	2
34 Mathematics	B. S.	Va. Mil. Inst.	2	0	2
35 Civil Engineering	B. S.	Nebraska	2	0	2
38 Chemistry	B. S.	Kentucky	1	0	1
39 Electrical Engineering ..	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	1	0	1
40 Physics	A. B.	Baylor Univ.	1	0	1
41 English	M. A.	La. St. Univ.	1	0	1
42 Chemistry	A. B.	Arkansas	1	0	1
43 Dairy Husbandry	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	1	0	1
44 Mechanical Engineering ..	M. S.	Wisconsin	1	0	1
45 Electrical Engineering ..	B. S.	Clemson Col.	1	0	1
46 Physics	Ph. D.	Illinois	1	0	1
47 Chemistry	B. S.	Rose Polytech.	1	0	1
48 Agricultural Economics ..	.....	.....	1	0	1
49 Chemistry	M. S.	Illinois	1	2	3
50 English	M. A.	Virginia	1	2	3
51 Mathematics	B. A.	Maryville	1	0	1
52 Mechanical Engineering ..	.....	.....	1	0	1
53 Animal Husbandry ...	B. S.	Texas A. M. C.	1	0	1

Summary of Data Concerning the Training and Teaching Experience of the Teaching Staff.

Of the total number of teachers 12 have no academic degree, 71 have the bachelor's degree only, 58 the master's degree or professional degree, and 12 the degree of Ph.D. The number holding the bachelor's degree from this College is 29, of these 21 hold no higher degree.

HIGHEST DEGREE HELD.

Rank	No Degree	Bach.	Master's or Profess.	Ph. D.	Total
Heads of Departments	0	6	13	9	28
Other Full Professors	1	7	13	1	22
Associate Professors	1	20	13	1	35
Assistant Professors	3	22	11	0	36
Instructors	7	16	8	1	32
Totals.....	12	71	58	12	153

Rank	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	Over 25	Total
Heads of Departments	5	3	6	8	4	2	28
Other Full Professors	6	7	5	2	1	1	22
Associate Professors	20	9	6	0	0	0	35
Assistant Professors	33	2	1	0	0	0	36
Instructors	30	0	1	1	0	0	32
Totals.....	94	21	19	11	5	3	153

Average Number of Years of College Teaching.

	Here	Elsewhere	Total
Heads of Departments ...	11.4	3.2	14.6
Professors	8.9	2.6	11.5
Associate Professors	4.5	1.7	6.2
Assistant Professors	2.7	1.0	3.7
Instructors	2.5	0.5	3.0
Total.....	5.6	1.7	7.2

3. Rating of Teachers.

It is customary in this institution to request the heads of teaching departments to submit a report to the Dean of the College, giving their estimate of the rating of the members of their respective departments. The form of this report was somewhat changed from past years. Heads of departments were asked to indicate their estimate of the instructor's efficiency by one of the following words: excellent, superior, good, fair, unsatisfactory. While this is not an infallible guide to a teacher's qualifications, as it is subject to the variable ap-

praisal of the several heads of departments, it does, in a way, indicate the proficiency of the teaching staff. A summary of this report is as follows:

	Excellent	Superior	Good	Fair	Unsatisfactory	Total
Full Professors	6	11	3	0	0	20
Associate Professors	5	13	14	1	0	33
Assistant Professors	3	15	14	4	0	36
Instructors	3	8	13	8	0	32
Total.....	17	47	44	13	0	121

4. Nativity of the Members of the Teaching Staff.

The nativity of the members of the teaching staff is as follows:

Alabama	2	North Carolina	6
Arkansas	3	Ohio	11
Delaware	1	Oklahoma	2
Florida	1	Pennsylvania	4
Georgia	4	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	5	South Carolina	6
Indiana	9	Tennessee	4
Iowa	4	Texas	41
Kansas	4	Vermont	2
Kentucky	6	Virginia	6
Louisiana	1	Washington	1
Maine	1	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	3	Wisconsin	4
Michigan	3		
Minnesota	2	Canada	1
Mississippi	5	Denmark	1
Missouri	6	Germany	1
Nebraska	2	Poland	1
New Jersey	2	Russia	2
New York	6		

South 94, North 65, Foreign 6; Total 165.

Distribution of Class Sections According to the Number of Students Registered in Each.

Size of Sections—Students	Number of Sections			Per Cent Both Terms
	First Term	Second Term	Both Terms	
1- 5	46	61	107	6.0
6-10	75	135	210	12.0
11-20	303	368	671	40.0
21-30	316	221	537	32
31-40	70	25	95	6.0
41-50	16	14	30	2.0
51-60	0	4	4	..
61-70	3	2	5	..
Over 70	23	16	39	2.0
Total.....	852	846	1698	100.0

V.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

It is the firm conviction of the College authorities that students who leave their homes and home influences for the first time to enter college need the restraining influence of reasonable college regulations. It has been the uniform policy in this institution to place such restrictions upon the student body as to insure good opportunity for study and general good order in College buildings and about College grounds. The number of restrictions is gradually reduced as the student passes from the freshman to the sophomore, junior and senior years. Very few restrictions are placed upon members of the senior class, it being assumed that a senior in this institution has acquired those habits of self-control and manifested those qualities of gentlemanly conduct that college life requires.

The College authorities are not unmindful of the fact that student control herein outlined is not in accord with the tendencies of the time. Students are coming to the College in increasing numbers from homes where parental control is almost negligible and from high schools where discipline is of secondary importance. This situation naturally creates a problem for the College. Students who have not been controlled at home naturally are not inclined to obey the exacting regulations of college requirements here. But the authorities are not inclined to surrender the ideal of developing men who know the value of self-control. All things considered, it is believed that the ideal of the institution is being maintained with a relatively small amount of discontent on the part of students with the restrictions they are expected to obey.

The report of the Commandant calls attention to this situation as follows:

"The lack of control of boys at home, prior to their admission to the College, and especially the lack of supervision over morals and conduct by high school authorities, is manifesting itself in a rather general tendency to disregard all rules. This, of course, calls for redoubling the effort to insure a maximum compliance with our College regulations, which are designed simply to insure gentlemanly conduct and conformity with the ordinary rules of propriety and attention to duty. In the face of a general disregard of all laws by all classes of citizens, the conduct of the student body of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has been very satisfactory for the year."

For purposes of administration of discipline the students of this college are classified as follows: (1) cadets, or military students, (2) civilian students, (3) federal students, or federal trainees, and (4) post graduate and special students.

The report shows there were 1660 students enrolled in the

Cadet Corps. Three hundred and five students were dropped during the year. Of this number, 73 resigned because of illness or other causes; 13 left the institution without the formality of resigning; 13 were dropped for not returning from leave of absence; 141 failed to return for the second term; 8 were required to withdraw for excess of demerits; 38 were required to withdraw for deficient scholarship; 16 were either dismissed or suspended by the Discipline Committee; and one student died during the college year.

There were 193 students classified as civilian. Of this number, 34 were dropped during the year. Five resigned; 2 left the institution without submitting a resignation; 19 were dropped for not returning the second term; one was required to withdraw on account of excess demerits; 2 for deficient scholarship; 2 were suspended by the Discipline Committee; and one died during the college year.

There were 136 federal trainees enrolled during the year, of which number 44 either resigned or were dropped from the rolls.

There were 74 post graduate students enrolled. Of this number, 18 withdrew from the College during the year and one was dismissed by action of the Discipline Committee. The following summarizes the facts above:

Recapitulation.

Number cadets enrolled during the year	1660
Number civilian students enrolled during year	193
Number federal students enrolled during year	139
Number post graduate and special students enrolled	74
Number auto-mechanics enrolled during year	63
Total enrollment.....	2126
Number cadets dropped during year	305
Number civilian students dropped during year	34
Number federal students dropped during year	44
Number post graduate and special students dropped	19
Number auto-mechanics dropped during year	63
Total number dropped.....	465
Total enrollment	2126
Total dropped	465
Total remaining.....	1661

It would appear from the above figures that too many students are not continuing their courses throughout the college year. However, the percentage of withdrawals from this institution is not abnormal. Student mortality is very high in most of the larger colleges of the country. One of the most obvious reasons for this situation is the fact that many students enter college with very little knowledge of their own aptitudes and a very indefinite conception of the content of

the course of study they select. Many students after entering college are not willing to meet the exacting standards of academic requirements. This is especially true in the case of a college like this where most of the work is highly technical.

VI.

STUDENT LABOR.

The Legislature provides annually the sum of twelve thousand dollars for student labor at the College. The administration of this fund is one of great importance and responsibility. At the present time the Superintendent of Buildings and College Utilities administers this fund. In addition to the regular State appropriation for student labor, a number of students are employed by the several departments and receive additional compensation out of departmental funds.

The report of the secretary in charge of student labor in the Department of Buildings and College Utilities is as follows:

Distribution of Student Labor by Averages Year Ending
August 31, 1923.

Number of Departments Using Student Labor	48
Average number of students working for twelve months(September to August, inclusive)	348
Average earning in dollars per student for nine months	\$80.45
Average number of students working for eight months (October to May, inclusive)	429
Average earning in dollars per student for eight months.....	\$77.63
Average of average students working	399
Average of average earnings	\$91.33

The amount that any student can earn during the year varies considerably, depending upon the time he has available for work and upon his financial needs. The maximum amount earned by any one student in one month was \$55.50, and the largest total paid to any student for the year was \$237.75. But, as the above figures show, this was for skilled service and is far above the average earned by students.

The most serious problem of student labor in the College is that of finding time for student employment. A student in this institution is required to devote most of his day to theory and practice in connection with his course of study. This naturally restricts his free time for student labor. For this reason positions as student waiters are very desirable, because this work comes at a time that can be spared with the least sacrifice to a student's studies. However, it is impossible to provide positions of this kind for anything like the number of students who need to earn all or a part of their expenses.

VII.

TRAINING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Since the close of the World War the College has continuously engaged in the training of disabled soldiers and sailors. While the number of these men in training has varied somewhat from year to year, the number this year has been approximately the same as that of the preceding year.

During the regular session of 1922-23 one hundred and sixty-eight soldiers of the World War were students in the College placed here by the United States Veterans' Bureau in its program of rehabilitation. A considerable number of these men were taking the regular college courses, but for those who were not qualified for the regular work special elementary courses were organized. The special nine-months course in Cotton Classing and Cotton Buying, which was offered for Veterans' Bureau trainees in 1921-22, was repeated during the session 1922-23.

While the greater part of the teaching has been done by regular members of the college teaching staff, additional instructors have been employed from time to time to devote their full time to federal students.

During the year the College, through the Extension Service, began instruction to Bureau trainees who have completed their work in the College and are now located on their own farms carrying out projects outlined by the College and the Veterans' Bureau. These men are located at different points in the State, and, until the number in one locality is enough to warrant the full time of an instructor, their work is being supervised by the county agents through the regular channels of the Extension Service.

VIII.

INTERESTING EVENTS OF THE COLLEGE YEAR.

An increasing number of important conferences are held at the College during each successive year. The following are the most important of the current year:

1. Central Texas Teachers' Institute.

It has become the custom for the teachers from the counties of Brazos, Burleson, Freestone, Grimes, Leon, Madison and Robertson to hold their institute at the College during the first week of September. This institute is attended by five or six hundred teachers annually. A number of leading educators of the State and Nation are selected to conduct the several divisions of the institute and lecture on special educational topics. Officers and professors of the College also take

part in the institute program. The fifth annual session of the Central Texas Teachers' Institute was held September 4-8, inclusive, 1922. At the close of the institute the teachers attending voted unanimously to hold the sixth institute at the College in September of 1923.

2. Farmers' and Stockmen's Educational Conference.

On December 4, 5 and 6, 1922, a farmers' and stockmen's educational conference was held at the College. This was the first conference of this kind that has been held here. There were a hundred and twenty-one delegates present, representing seventy-four counties of the State.

This conference originated with Mr. Willoughby Turner, of Granger, a Williamson County farmer, who undertook to find a way of arousing public sentiment in behalf of better financial support for the College. The objects of the conference as outlined by those who attended were as follows:

FIRST, to better acquaint the farmers and stockmen of the various counties with the institution and the service it is rendering, and can render, to the farmers and stockmen. In order that the men who were selected from the various counties, could carry back to their neighbors the fullest possible information concerning the College and its branches, as careful and complete a study was made of the various activities of the institution as the time permitted. It is necessary, if the Agricultural and Mechanical College is to have the public support essential to its development, that the masses of the people of the commonwealth understand the service it is rendering, as well as the problems with which it is confronted. It is the only farmers' institution in Texas, and if given the support of farmers in proportion to the importance of the agricultural and livestock problems, then the institution and its branches will be enabled to function a very great deal more efficiently, and to be of larger service to the agricultural interests during the coming years.

SECOND, it was the desire of those responsible for calling the meeting that the conference should make definite recommendations concerning legislation affecting the welfare of the rural people of Texas, such legislation as was recommended, to have the backing of this group of representative farmers and stockmen from every section of the state. It is most unfortunate that more attention perhaps has been paid to all other character of legislation affecting the welfare of the farmers and stockmen. Therefore, those responsible for bringing about this important conference confidently hope that the constructive suggestions concerning the needs for agricultural legislation made by this conference will be brought before the people of the commonwealth in a promi-

ment way, and to the attention of the next session of the Texas Legislature for its consideration.

A report of the meeting is summarized in the resolutions adopted by the conference at its closing session in the following words:

"We have the utmost confidence in the administration of the College, and we believe that a budget worked out by them, after patient study, should be approved by the Legislature. This is the only institution in the State devoted primarily to the interests of agriculture and live-stock and other industries which promote the material development of the State, and we believe that money appropriated to its support should be regarded not as an expense, but as an investment, which will come back to the people manifold. As citizens and taxpayers, we insist that the A. and M. College be liberally supported."

3. Feeders' and Breeders' Short Course.

A feeders' and breeders' short course was held at the College beginning January 3, 1923, and continuing for ten days. This short course was attended by twenty breeders from widely separated portions of the State. John C. Burns, formerly head of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the College and at present Secretary to the Texas Hereford Breeders' Association, was the principal speaker at this short course. The teaching staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine also delivered a series of lectures relating to the various aspects of breeding and feeding live stock.

While the conference was not attended by a large number, it was a profitable undertaking and there is reason to believe that a similar course should be conducted annually. The problem of feeding and breeding live stock is becoming increasingly important. The problem of marketing live stock is also deserving of serious consideration at this time. There is no doubt that the College has a contribution to make to the solutions of the problems of the stock farmer and the ranchman. Perhaps a short course of this kind held at some convenient period during the year is the most direct way of rendering this service.

4. Lectureship on Petroleum.

Through the instrumentality of Dr. C. C. Hedges, head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, a lectureship was established in the College by the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association during the academic year of 1921-22. This series of lectures has been continued this year.

The speakers for the year and the subjects discussed are as follows:

1. Fred J. Bedford, Manager, Lubricating Department of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, Dallas, Texas: "Lubrication Engineering."

2. M. B. Hamilton, President, Texhoma Oil and Refining Company, Wichita Falls, Texas: "The Layout of a Refinery."

3. Judge E. E. Townes, Legal Department, Humble Refining Company, Houston, Texas: "Organization of the Petroleum Industry."

It is the plan of the Executive Committee of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association to continue the lectureship the coming year, which will complete the series of lectures on the production, refining, and marketing of petroleum and its products.

5. The Banker-Farmer Conference.

It has become a definite policy to hold annually at the College a conference of representative bankers and farmers. The third annual Banker-Farmer Conference convened at the College on the evening of March 19 for a two-day session. Due to weather conditions, attendance at this conference was considerably reduced, but approximately a hundred bankers and farmers attended and the discussions were very profitable.

Those who took part in the program included Judge M. H. Gossett of Houston, President of the Federal Land Bank; Mr. C. S. E. Holland, Vice President of the Second National Bank and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Texas Bankers' Association; Mr. J. Lewis Thompson, President of the Public National Bank of Houston; Mr. M. C. Driscoll of Yoakum, President of the Texas Bankers' Association; Mr. George Ellis, Jr., of the South Texas National Bank at Houston; Mr. W. A. Philpott of Dallas, Secretary of the Texas Bankers' Association; and the following representatives of farm organizations: Shirley Gregg of Manor, J. H. Gibson of Lufkin, W. D. Farris of Ennis, President of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, and Charles E. Baughman, Commissioner of Warehouses and Markets.

The conference devoted considerable time to the discussion of the Lenroot-Anderson intermediate credit law, which had recently been passed by Congress. The discussion of the administration of this act was led by Judge Gossett.

6. Visit of Distinguished Officials.

It is the annual custom to award cadet commissions at a convocation during the year. On this interesting occasion em-

phasis is laid on the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and some distinguished public official, usually a military officer of the Army, is invited to deliver the address.

This convocation for the current year was held on February 22, 1923. Major General E. M. Lewis, Commander of the Eighth Corps Area, of Fort Sam Houston, delivered the address of the occasion and presented the commissions. General Lewis spoke on the subject of national defense. He reminded those assembled that Washington urged a strong policy of national defense during his administration as President, and said that the country had consistently failed to follow his advice. "Every war since his day," said General Lewis, "has found us unprepared for the emergency. The national defense program formed by Congress in 1920 providing for three lines of defense, which included the regular Army, National Guard and organized reserves, would have been adequate had not the original program of strength been reduced. As a result of the reduction of the regular Army, the destiny of the country depended more than ever upon the trained citizenship and, for that reason, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, of which the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College is the strongest in the United States, with their policy of preparing a nucleus of officers who in time of emergency can be depended upon to train the mass of the citizenship, are the most potential force in our defense program."

On March 24 the College was honored by a visit from Honorable Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. The important relation between the College and the United States Department of Agriculture made this more or less an official visit on the part of this member of President Harding's cabinet.

The program of the day consisted of a review of the Cadet Corps, a convocation composed of the student body, officers and faculty members of the College and visitors from various parts of the State, and a dinner in the evening, which was attended by about four hundred people.

The convocation address of Secretary Wallace dealt with the comprehensive nature of the program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Stress was also laid on the important relationship that existed between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land Grant colleges.

7. The Agricultural Writers' Conference.

The second annual session of The Agricultural Writers' Conference was attended by thirty representative editors and agricultural writers of Texas, including a number of prominent women writers. A constructive program was followed throughout the week. The discussions were aimed principally

at the problems encountered by the rural press in its efforts to serve the farming interests of the State.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference recite: "Whereas we have been impressed with the importance of the rural publications and the part they take in assisting agriculture and in raising the standard of living of those engaged in that necessary industry, and realizing that the agricultural publications have in the past failed to function to the best advantage, we, the committee, respectfully resolve that no effort will be spared to raise the standard of the rural press and we appreciate the facilities offered by the Writers' Conference to enable us to make substantial and rapid progress.

"Being convinced that all engaged in the agricultural journalism of Texas will find it profitable to attend these sessions and that a general participation of the writing forces of this State in this effort to increase the efficiency of the press in behalf of agriculture will mean not only a more prosperous agriculture but a more prosperous press and recognizing a common problem confronting the press, as well as the College and its several agencies, we congratulate the College upon the substantial progress made during recent years in forming effective contacts with the farming interests of this State. The press has been able to render considerable service by assisting in the publication of information of the movements of these forces; but the opportunity seems ripe for the press to greatly increase its efficiency in this service and at the same time increase its business measurably."

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, president; A. D. Jackson, vice-president, and Marsh Holland, secretary. Members added to the executive committee were: Miss Ruby Cook, McLean, Texas; Victor H. Schoffelmayer, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Phebe K. Warner, Claude, Texas; J. C. Wells, Wellington, Texas; W. M. Cobb, Cameron, Texas; S. W. Adams, Sugar Land, Texas; C. D. Waide, Houston, Texas, and Miss Bertha Siegmund, Gainesville, Texas.

IX.

FORMER STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

For many years the former students have maintained an organization and have held an annual meeting at the College. The Association has been more or less active since its organization, but no definite program has been undertaken until recent years. A few years ago at the annual meeting, which was held during commencement, Mr. Charles DeWare of Brenham was elected president of the Association. Soon thereafter Mr. W. B. Cook was appointed permanent secretary with headquarters at the College. These officers immediately began a vigorous effort to raise funds for carrying on a constructive

program in behalf of the College. The Texas Aggie, the official publication of the Former Students Association, had its beginning with this administration.

The following year Mr. E. P. Hunter of Waco was appointed president to succeed Mr. DeWare. Immediately after his appointment he began a vigorous campaign in the interest of the College. During his year of service the interest in the work of the College on the part of the former students was greatly increased.

At the annual meeting on June 4 of the current year Mr. Marion S. Church of Dallas was elected president of the Association. It is only just to say that the Dallas A. & M. Club has been one of the most active in the State for several years. This club has held a weekly luncheon and, by this means, the six hundred or more former students living in Dallas County have kept in intimate touch with the activities of the College. It was a fitting recognition of the work of this club that Mr. Church was elected to head the Association. Immediately after his appointment, Mr. Church entered upon a very vigorous campaign to enlist the moral and financial support of all former students in the work of the College. His efforts to raise a students' loan fund and to establish the work of the Former Students' Association on a permanent basis is meeting with enthusiastic support throughout the State. The entire State has been divided into eighteen districts with a chairman for each district. A number of A. & M. clubs have been organized and the membership in these clubs greatly increased in recent months. It now seems reasonably certain that before the end of Mr. Church's administration a large student loan fund will have been secured and a vigorous organization effected.

In this connection it is appropriate again to refer to the A. & M. Mothers' Clubs. The first of these clubs was organized in Dallas more than two years ago. All mothers who had sons in the College were eligible to membership. Mrs. H. L. Peoples was selected as the first president and Mrs. A. E. Flowers was appointed secretary.

The object of these clubs is to arouse on the part of mothers an active interest in the work of their sons in the College and to cooperate with the College authorities in providing for the comfort and convenience of the students. The Dallas A. & M. Mothers' Club has sent a number of phonograph records to the Y. M. C. A. and, from time to time, on appropriate occasions they have sent greetings to the student body.

The College authorities are very much interested in this movement. It is believed that an active A. & M. Mothers' Club in every town in Texas would be helpful to the students in residence at the College. The authorities, therefore, are cooperating and encouraging this movement in every possible way.

X.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AT THE COLLEGE.

From time to time speakers have referred to A. & M. College as "The School with a Soul." Those who best know conditions on the campus feel that the compliment is not undeserved. On the part of the faculty and College officials increased emphasis is being laid upon moral and spiritual values; on the part of the students increased consideration is being given to the spiritual side of life. Therefore, we feel that the time is not far distant when one of the mottoes and slogans of Texas A. & M. will be "The School with a Soul."

Several years ago an urgent invitation was given to all religious denominations of the State to send representatives to the College. In response to this request the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches have each placed pastors here. Other denominations are planning to do so in the near future. The College appreciates the valuable services of these men and the help the various churches are thus rendering, and we promise them our hearty cooperation.

The public religious services at the College are exerting a wholesome influence on large numbers of the students. At nine-thirty each Sunday morning the Campus Bible School is conducted by members of the faculty, College officials and student pastors. Although this is a voluntary service, eight hundred were present on a recent Sunday morning. There were about eighty in President Bizzell's Senior Bible Class and one hundred and forty in one of the denominational freshman classes. The entire student body is required to attend the Sunday morning convocation service at eleven o'clock. Usually the speaker is a notable minister or religious leader of the State or Nation. In this way an unusual opportunity is given the students to hear great men.

On Sunday night the various Protestant denominations hold their own group meetings; the Catholic minister from Bryan conducts the Catholic services on Sunday morning at nine o'clock. Through these group meetings it is possible to give individual attention to a large number of men. As a result, religious leaders are being developed and trained for future service in their home churches. From time to time during the year normal courses are conducted by the pastors for their respective denominational groups. In these classes special emphasis is laid on the fundamental teachings of the Bible and also upon the distinctive doctrines of the respective denominations.

The Y. M. C. A. plays an important part in the religious life and activities of the College. Its working force consists of four secretaries and a student cabinet of twenty-five select

students. These men are genuinely interested in all the religious work on the campus and stand ready to help wherever needed. The "Y" is endeavoring to supplement and enlarge upon the work done by the denominations. Among other things, it fosters voluntary Bible classes in the dormitories, sends out Gospel teams to nearby towns and communities, brings prominent speakers to the College from time to time, and conducts a mid-week service for the Christian workers of the campus. The slogan and watchword of the Y. M. C. A. is "Service."

Lack of space forbids further detail concerning the religious activities of the College, but from the facts set forth above, it can be seen that the Agricultural and Mechanical College is making an earnest and honest effort to look after the religious interests of the students committed to her care.

XI.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ATHLETICS.

Physical training has a rightful place in college life. Athletic games that are clean, wholesome and properly supervised are recognized as appropriate activities for college men. On this assumption, the authorities of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas have included physical training as a definite part of the curricula and have encouraged athletic games and other forms of physical exercises.

At the beginning of the year a provision was made whereby more attention could be given to those students requiring corrective or remedial care. This work has largely been in preparation for next year, because many administrative problems had to be worked out, together with a survey of what the physical needs of the student-body were.

At the opening of the session a complete physical and medical examination was made of every student enrolling in the College. Every student was advised of his physical condition and encouraged to have defects, if any, corrected. Associate Professor House, who has charge of this work, has formulated a system of records which are kept on file in his office. All students who show physical defects subject to correction are required to conform to the necessary requirements for overcoming these defects.

The most common defects include a great variety of physical troubles, such as cardiac insufficiency, fallen arches, hypertrophied tonsils, overweight and underweight, etc.

The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated. It is the intention of the College authorities to place increasing stress upon corrective work of this kind, to the end that every student who enters the College may not only be enabled to pursue his courses until graduation, but that he may find him-

self a stronger man physically at the end of his college career than when he entered the institution.

Much is being said these days about the rightful place of athletics in college life. There is no denying the fact that there is a tendency to over-stress the training of athletic teams for definite sports and to neglect the physical training of other students enrolled in the colleges. The problem of athletic control and the professional aspects of college athletics are deserving of serious consideration. If athletic sports are to hold their present place of interest and esteem, college authorities must jealously safeguard them against every tendency toward professionalism. This tendency can only be averted by retaining absolute control of all athletic sports by the faculties of our colleges and universities.

There is one other aspect of the athletic situation that needs serious consideration by the administrative officers of all of our colleges. There is a tendency on the part of our students not actually identified with athletic teams to give too much time to activities growing out of the support of these teams. There is an increasing desire on the part of students to accompany their teams when they are away from the College for the purpose of playing games.

As friendly advocates of college sports, the officials of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas are endeavoring to discourage all harmful tendencies in connection with athletics. Athletic control at this institution is in the hands of a responsible faculty committee. This committee is selected because of their sympathy and interest in academic instruction, as well as their enthusiasm for athletic sports. The coaching staff of the College has been selected because of their moral character and integrity, as well as their technical knowledge and interest in athletic sports. It is believed that the public has the utmost confidence in the aims and ideals of the Department of Physical Training and Athletics in this institution. Men playing on the teams are made to feel that they are chosen to represent the institution and with this honor goes great responsibility.

That athletics are not confined to a relatively few is indicated by the fact that in the five major inter-collegiate sports, including football, basket ball, baseball, tennis and track, four hundred and ten men were enrolled during the year. The number of men taking part in the intramural and minor sports, including football, base ball, wrestling and boxing, swimming, basket ball, cross country running and polo, was eight hundred and thirty. The actual number of men, excluding duplicates in the two groups, who took part in one or more sports during the year was nine hundred and five. Six hundred freshmen took supervised physical training. This training included calisthenics, mass games, football, track, boxing and wrestling.

XII.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The College Physician and Surgeon reports that there has been no epidemic diseases at College Station during this year. During the summer preceding the opening of the present session there was a widespread epidemic of dengue throughout the State and some feared that the College might experience a widespread prevalence of this disease in the fall. Every precaution was taken before the opening of school and the spread of dengue was prevented at that time. During the winter there were some influenza and a few cases of pneumonia, but probably the number of cases was no greater than usual.

Every effort is made to safeguard the health of college students. A bi-monthly analysis is made of the milk and drinking water. The creamery and dairy barns are carefully inspected from time to time. The food served to students is carefully inspected during its preparation and frequent inspections are made of the quarters occupied by the dining hall help and of every part of the building where meals are served.

These safeguards have resulted in insuring unusually good health to college students. There is probably no college community where better sanitary conditions are maintained or where the health of students is more carefully safeguarded.

XIII.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of this institution for the session 1922-23, was on Oct. 10, 1922, 1,597 as against 1,206 on the same day the year previous. On May 31, 1922, there remained in the unit 1,146 students; on May 31, 1923, there remained 1,295, showing an original increase of 391 in enrollment, and a final increase at the close of the year of 149.

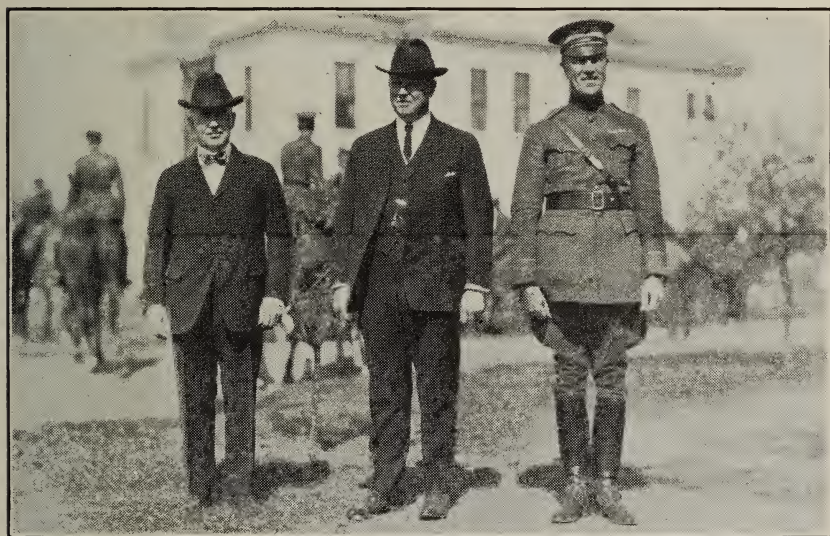
On account of the large enrollment at the beginning of school and in order to provide commands for the large number of seniors, the infantry unit was expanded from six to nine companies and the artillery unit was expanded from two to three batteries, thus the corps of cadets consisted of a regiment of infantry of nine companies, a battalion of artillery of three batteries, a squadron of cavalry of two troops, a battalion of signal corps of two companies and a branch of air service of one flight.

Of the 161 fourth year military students, 105 accepted commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps,

106 being eligible for same. In addition, twelve were under age and received certificates of eligibility upon reaching twenty-one years of age. One was disqualified physically and one was not recommended by the military instructors for a commission. The remainder of forty-one students did not graduate from the college and although they finished the military course and were eligible for a commission, their commissions were withheld under the college rule that students must graduate before receiving a commission.

1. Financial Benefits of the Military Training.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Military Department paid out to the students in the Basic course for uniforms during the session the sum of \$23,274. There was paid out to advanced students for uniforms the sum of \$9,822. There was paid to the advanced students for ration allowance at the rate of thirty cents per day the sum of \$29,524.40, making a total of \$62,620.40 actually paid to the students of this institution as a remuneration for receiving the military training. An interesting study was made with reference to the uses made of this money by the advanced students. A questionnaire was submitted and each advanced student was requested to report to what extent, if any, the money received from the Military Department assisted him in remaining in



Honorable Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, President W. B. Bizzell and Colonel C. C. Todd, reviewing the Cadet Corps on the day of the Secretary's visit to the College.

college. Out of 312 replies received, the answers were divided as follows:

Money paid out in whole or part towards actual maintenance of students in college-----	156
Money used to defray expenses of inspection trips----	13
Those students who could not have remained in college without this benefit -----	14
Those students who used the money for incidental expenses only and would not have felt the loss of said funds -----	129

Thus, a total of 58% of the students of the senior and junior years of this institution have stated that this money was a material benefit to them in remaining in the institution and completing their education.

2. Summer Training Camps.

The students of all the units represented at this college attended the summer training camp at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. The Air Service was at Brooks Field while the remaining units were stationel at Travis Cantonment, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. There was a total attendance of 165 divided as follows:

Infantry -----	70
Artillery -----	35
Cavalry -----	22
Signal Corps -----	20
Air Service -----	18

Out of a total of 212 students at the Travis Cantonment, 150 were from this institution. The majority of students from the Agricultural and Mechanical College was so large that the camp might have been called an Agricultural and Mechanical College camp. By reason of this fact there were no inter-scholastic contests. The trophies and awards offered were for individuals and the winners of these are reported under the sub-heads of each unit.

[1] Infantry.

The advanced students of the Infantry unit were divided into three classes: a rifle platoon of thirty-five students, a machine gun section of twenty-one students, and a howitzer section of fourteen students. An effort was made to qualify the students in the rifle section in the rifle and the pistol.

The students of the machine gun section devoted almost their entire time to mastering the machine gun. Students of the howitzer section devoted their time to the howitzer, the 37 m/m gun and the pistol. The students were thus divided and given an intensive course in the different weapons for a

two-fold purpose. First, to qualify themselves in the highest degree possible and, secondly, to qualify them as assistant instructors in these weapons for the underclassmen at the college during the session 1924-25.

Of the students taking the rifle course, twenty-eight qualified and seven failed to qualify in the rifle making a total of 80 per cent qualified. Of the forty-nine students firing the pistol, 36 qualified and thirteen failed to qualify. Of the twenty-one men taking machine gunnery, all of them qualified as marksmen, or better, and fourteen qualified as expert machine gunners. This last record could not be exceeded and it is doubtful if it could be equalled by any organization in the American forces. The men taking the howitzer were not given an examination. However, all fourteen were excellent in their work and received extremely complimentary comment from the Commanding General of the Camp.

The winners from the Infantry Unit of individual trophies are as follows:

Best pistol shot at camp-----	Cadet E. B. Calvin
Most expert machine gunner and auto- rifleman -----	Cadet H. L. Roberts
Most expert gunner in howitzer sections_	Cadet J. L. Saunders
High point man in athletic contests (of entire camp)-----	Cadet T. C. Davis
Third place in athletic contests -----	Cadet R. O. Wilson
Life Savers Badges awarded by Ameri- can Red Cross Association -----	Cadet H. N. Myers Cadet T. C. Davis Cadet R. J. Barnett Cadet B. Whitehouse

[2] Field Artillery.

The entire thirty-five students of the Artillery branch, after taking a severe examination, qualified as gunners and twenty-seven of the thirty-five qualified as expert gunners, first class, the highest qualification which can be attained. This record brought forth unstinted praise from the military men of the camp and is a high tribute to the cadets in the Artillery branch. The Artillery cadets did not do as well in the pistol as the infantry, qualifying only 50 per cent.

The winners of the individual trophies in the Field Artillery were as follows:

Medal for most proficient gunner in camp -----	Cadet C. W. Terry
Second place in athletic contests (en- tire camp) -----	Cadet W.H.Davidson
Life Saver's Badge awarded by Ameri- can Red Cross Association-----	Cadet J. N. Ward

[3] Cavalry.

The Cavalry students were divided into a rifle section. Of the twenty-two cavalrymen attending camp, two were assigned to the rifle platoon and twenty to the cavalry machine gun section. Both of the cadets assigned to the rifle platoon qualified as marksmen in the rifle. Thirteen of the twenty qualified as expert machine gunners and the remaining seven qualified as marksmen or sharpshooters. The entire twenty-two students qualified in the mounted pistol course. Attention is invited to this last record as being one which it is doubtful if any other organization will equal or exceed.

(4) Signal Corps.

The Signal Corps students at the last camp, as in previous years, established a reputation for their excellent work in communications. This is largely due to the fact that only electrical engineering students take the signal corps work. As a result, all the signal corps students are within one year of graduation from this institution as electrical engineers and are basically well grounded as communication men. The graduates of this institution in the signal corps work are held in high esteem by military men for their efficiency. In addition to the communication work, the signal corps students took work in the pistol and qualified 60 per cent of their men. The individual trophies won by this unit were as follows:

Broad jump -----	Cadet J. F. Longley
Bar vault (tying first place) -----	Cadet R. G. Eargle
	Cadet A. B. Muller
	Cadet C. J. Blum
High jump -----	Cadet R. S. Drake
Life Savers Badges awarded by the American Red Cross Association---	Cadet C. J. Romberg
	Cadet R. G. Eargle
	Cadet R. S. Drake
	Cadet L. M. Welch
	Cadet J. B. Struwe
	Cadet E. E. Kuehn

(5) Air Service.

The Air Service Camp was held under the command of Major C. W. Russell at Brooks Field and attained its usual success. Instruction included practical work in aeronautical engines, air planes, machine guns, radio and aerial photography.

The rifle and pistol teams entered into competition with the Regular Army units at Fort San Houston, Texas, during the month of April. A triangular match in the rifle between the Ninth and Twentieth Infantry and Agricultural and Mechani-

cal College cadets was fired in which the Ninth Infantry won first place, the Agricultural and Mechanical College cadets second, and Twentieth Infantry third place. The challenge was accepted by the Ninth Infantry only, the cadets winning the match. The cadets accepted a challenge to fire against West Point and eleven other senior units of the R. O. T. C. by telegraph. In these contests the scores were all close, there being only about eleven points difference between the highest and the lowest. Out of the thirteen firing, the cadets rated seventh.

The equipment and material of the various units have been considerably improved during the year, particularly with reference to the cavalry unit. The corrals have been raised above the level of their immediate surroundings and as a result most of the mud has been eliminated. In addition the two stables have been concreted enabling the horses to remain indoors during extremely bad weather. As a result, the animals and equipment of the mounted detachments have been wonderfully improved.

Effort has been made to stimulate interest in horses and horsemanship not only among the mounted units of the college but among members of the faculty and the surrounding civilian population. Interest in these matters is growing and it is hoped during this year it will increase to such an extent as to enable us to form a creditable riding club. Attention is invited to the fact that other institutions spend a considerable amount of money in inaugurating instruction of this kind and civilians who take riding lessons pay a large amount for this instruction.

The college has again been designated as a distinguished college, this being the thirteenth consecutive year this honor has been conferred upon the unit.

During the summer, the unit was expanded by absorbing the units at the John Tarleton Agricultural College and the North Texas Junior Agricultural College. These military departments, which formerly existed under Special Regulations No. 45, are now a part of this senior unit and under the immediate supervision and control of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics of this institution. As a result, the number in the unit will be considerably expanded during the coming session and it is hoped the quality of the work being done will not be materially affected.

3. Summary of Enrollment.

A summary of enrollment in the five units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps that are maintained at this institution is contained in the following tabulated statement:

Number of male students in attendance at the institution at
date of report -----1,918

SENIOR DIVISION UNITS	BASIC COURSE		ADVANCED COURSE		TOTAL ENROLLMENT	Receiving Commutation Subsistence	Receiving Commutation Uniforms	Eligibles for Commission in O. R. C. at End of Current School Year.	ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE NEXT CAMP	
	First Year	Second Year	First Year	Second Year					Basic camp	Advanced camp
Infantry	358	222	105	79	764	284	764	79		105
Cavalry	138	75	31	17	261	48	261	17		31
Field Artillery	151	69	48	33	301	81	301	33		48
Signal Corps	116	27	29	22	194	51	194	22		29
Air Service	24	17	20	16	77	36	77	16		20
Totals.....	787	410	233	167	1597	400	1597	167		233

XIV.

RESIDENT INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGE.

Resident instruction in this institution is organized by schools, as follows: a School of Engineering, a School of Agriculture, and a School of Veterinary Medicine. The reports of the respective deans of these schools for the current year indicate that they are making satisfactory progress and performing a satisfactory service within the scope of their activities.

1. The School of Engineering.

The School of Engineering has experienced a steady growth despite the fact that the tendency in enrollment of engineering students over the country as a whole has been downward.

The tendency in engineering education is toward a more definite training for leadership in the industries. Engineering graduates have occupied positions of leadership in the industrial development, but the consensus of opinion among engineering educators is that engineering education should be broadened, without, at the same time, decreasing the technical content of the courses. The curricula for the School of Engineering have been changed slightly in this respect by the addition of a course of lectures on Contemporary Civilization which is required of all Freshmen engineering students.

During the year steps were taken to correlate more closely the work of the School of Engineering with the needs of industry. Twelve men prominent in the industrial development of the State were invited to constitute the Advisory Board for the School of Engineering. This Board was organized with a view to getting the advice and constructive criticism of men in positions to foresee the trend of industrial development, and who are qualified to discuss the training of future engineers

and industrial leaders. This Board has already been of much service both through the advice and suggestions made at its meeting, and through the individual efforts of its members. The men constituting this Board are:

F. O. Mitchell.....	Architect	Dallas, Texas.
David S. Castle.....	Architect	Abilene, Texas.
J. Edgar Pew.....	Vice-President, Sun Oil Company	Dallas, Texas.
J. A. Wheeler	Vice-President, Texas Portland Cement Co.....	Dallas, Texas.
John B. Hawley.....	Consulting Civil Engineer.....	Fort Worth, Texas.
J. C. McVea	City Engineer	Houston, Texas.
C. E. Calder.....	President, Texas Power & Light Company.....	Dallas, Texas.
Luke C. Bradley...	District Manager, Stone & Webster Properties..	Houston, Texas.
W. R. Scott.....	President, Southern Pacific Lines	Houston, Texas.
J. Perry Burrus....	President, Dallas Cotton Mills	Dallas, Texas.
J. C. Saunders.....	Manager, Bonham Cotton Mills	Bonham, Texas.

Through the cooperation of the public service companies of the State a series of four lectures on Public Utility Business was given to engineering students. These lectures were given by some of the leading public utility men of the State.

2. The School of Agriculture.

Several important departmental changes have been made in this school during the year.

The Department of Farm Management, which has been an independent department, was consolidated with that of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Professor F. A. Buechel remains as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Professor P. K. Whelpton, formerly Professor of Farm Management, becomes a professor in this department, in charge of Farm Management courses.

The several courses that have been offered in Genetics have been organized into a department coordinate with other departments of the School of Agriculture. Dr. E. P. Humbert has been appointed head of the department and W. R. Horlacher has been appointed associate professor. All courses in Genetics and Breeding, including both animal and plant breeding, will be taught by members of this department.

In the late summer of the current year the Department of Poultry Husbandry, which for several years has been a division of the Animal Husbandry Department of the School of Agriculture, was made an independent department, coordinate with the other departments of the school of Agriculture. D. H. Reid, formerly a member of the Poultry Department of the University of Wisconsin, was elected head of the department and Donald T. Irving was made assistant professor.

During the latter part of the current scholastic year, the Department of Agricultural Education was withdrawn from the School of Agriculture and a School of Vocational Teach-

ing was established. Dr. C. H. Winkler, of the University of West Virginia, was appointed Dean of the new school.

While all of these departmental changes were made during the year under review, none of them became effective until the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1923.

One of the most interesting facts concerning Agricultural Education in this institution has been the increase in the number of agricultural students. The War caused a marked decrease in agricultural students in most of the Land Grant colleges, due primarily to the fact that the Government prescribed a course of study for students preparing for military service that emphasized the engineering subjects. The precipitous decline in agricultural prices after the War and the general discouragement to the agricultural industry have been reflected in the rolls of agricultural students.

It is rather surprising that the School of Agriculture has been able to increase its enrollment continuously, regardless of these conditions. The following tabulation shows the general tendency and contains the enrollment of agricultural students in this institution and similar institutions throughout the country.

Enrollment of Students in Four-Year Courses in Agriculture.

State	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	% Gain	% Loss
Pennsylvania	633	620	631	610		2 1-6
Ohio	700	719	753	656		6.3
Iowa	1092	1193	1073	987		9.5
Michigan	573	557	588	506		11.6
Minnesota	351	358	305	288		17 2-3
Kansas		548	494	434		20 4-5
New York-Cornell	963	872	847	779		19
Nebraska	289	272	261	231		20
California	611	651	629	473		22.5.
Oregon	694	654	554	492		23.6
Wisconsin	463	424	392	347		25
Illinois	1060	984	863	727		31.5
Connecticut	192	132	149	128		33.3
Tennessee	177	162	138	113		36
Massachusetts	453	435	472	470	4	
Maryland	106	97	109	128	20 4-5	
Texas	338	414	446	543	60	

It is interesting to note that while Cornell was losing 19 per cent, California 22.5 percent, Wisconsin 25 percent, the Agricultural and Mechanical College was gaining 60 percent.

The marked increase in agricultural students in the College while other institutions were showing a marked decrease may be attributed to several factors, some of which are

(1) Organization of the four-year course in Agricultural Administration.

(b) A campaign which had for its main purpose the presenting to the people of the State the various objectives of an

agricultural education. This was done principally by letters, addresses to organizations and to high school students.

(c) Enlisting the help of agricultural students, Smith-Hughes teachers and county agents in getting before the high school students and their parents the purposes of an agricultural education and the opportunities open to our graduates.

RECORDS OF AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES.

The question has been frequently raised by citizens of this State as to the character of work followed by men graduating from the agricultural courses of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

To meet this inquiry two tables are presented below showing the character of work followed for definite periods before and after the war.

Year	No. Ag. Graduates	No. Entering U. S. Army	Per Cent Entering Agriculture
1910	12	2	83
1911	20	1	95
1912	28	4	78
1913	46	5	79
1914	34	5	82
1915	52	10	81
1916	64	21	66
1917	75	44	39

This data compiled by the College Alumni Secretary during the summer of 1917 brings out two striking facts.

(1) That until the beginning of the war the number of graduates in agriculture was rapidly increasing.

(2) That over eighty percent of the graduates were entering agricultural pursuits.

For a number of years a large majority of the graduates have expressed just before graduation a deep desire to go into practical agriculture but unfortunately neither they nor their parents have owned farms to which they could return. The Agricultural and Mechanical College is a poor man's school. Less than twenty percent of the parents of students own farms to which their sons can return. These young men consequently go out as agricultural teachers, as Extension workers, as research workers, as agricultural specialists, for the State and Federal governments, and into other agricultural lines at good salaries which enable them to save sufficient money in a few years to purchase farms for themselves.

Occupations of Agricultural Graduates.

Occupation	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total % in Agriculture
Practical Agriculture	9	16	19	26	80 plus
Teaching Agriculture	4	10	17	19	
Extension Work	3	2	8	4	
Research	3	2	4	1	
Agricultural Mfg.	1	1	1	0	
Banking	2	2	3	2	
Graduate Work	1	3	1	2	
Totals.....	23	36	53	54	
Not related to Agriculture.....	2	3	0	5	
Automobile Business	0	0	3	3	
Army or Navy	0	0	2	0	9 plus
Total.....	2	3	5	8	
Not Known	4	6	5	4	
Total Graduates	29	45	62	66	

Average Income of those reporting 1919....\$3045.00

Average Income of those reporting 1920.... 2121.00

Average Income of those reporting 1921.... 2126.66

Average Income of those reporting 1922.... 1870.33

The above table shows in detail what the agricultural graduates are doing, based on data just collected and covering the last four years. These figures show that immediately after graduation over eighty per cent of the agricultural graduates have gone into agriculture during the past four years, which covers the darkest financial period known to agriculture in the history of the world.

3. School of Veterinary Medicine.

The School of Veterinary Medicine was established by law to train an adequate number of veterinarians to supply the live stock needs of the State. As everyone knows, Texas is one of the greatest live stock states in the country. Diseases of live stock take an enormous toll annually. A large part of this enormous loss is preventable.

Interest in the school has increased and the number of students taking the course is greater this year than in previous years. In addition to the twenty-two students who are taking the regular course leading to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, eighty-four junior and senior Animal Husbandry students take courses in this school and a number of other students pursue veterinary courses.

The Veterinary Hospital is operated in connection with the School of Veterinary Medicine. Its service to the public is not generally known. It gave attention to about five thousand animals during the year and offers splendid opportunities to witness the treatment and management of disabled animals. The hospital force made about two hundred calls during the year in Brazos County and many of these were attended by students. A good many letters are received from people liv-

ing some distance from the College that require careful attention. About five thousand of these per year are replied to promptly.

New Schools of Instruction.

Reference has been made in a preceding connection to the organization of the School of Vocational Teaching. It will probably be of interest to the general public to know that there is in contemplation the organization of a School of Pure and Applied Sciences and a Graduate School. For several years the College has offered a four-year course in General Science. This course has had as its objective the fundamental training of men who expect to specialize in agricultural research, or who contemplate the teaching of science in high schools and colleges. It has also appealed to pre-medical students. It is contemplated that the Science Course will be extended in order to afford students the opportunity of "majoring" in one of the five sciences of Biology, Chemistry, Entomology, Geology or Physics. It will contain a considerable amount of work in the general subjects of English, Modern Languages, Economics, History. These departments will also be included in the School of Pure and Applied Sciences when it is established.

The time has come when the College needs to put its graduate instruction on a more satisfactory basis. For a number of years students in increasing numbers have pursued courses leading to a Master's degree in this institution. The work has been administered by a faculty committee on Graduate Study. In view of the increased facilities now available, especially in connection with the research laboratories in the Experiment Station System of the College, it seems desirable to enter more seriously upon the task of training men for the largest possible usefulness as research specialists. It is believed that with a complete organization of the Graduate School, administered by a dean, with a reasonable number of scholarships and fellowships to promising research students, the College can greatly extend its activities and influence. The organization of the Graduate School does not imply that a Doctor's degree will be offered immediately. Probably the Master of Science degree will be offered in a larger number of departments for the time being. It is contemplated, however, that as soon as adequate library facilities are available, the degree of Doctor of Science, and perhaps the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, may be offered on the basis of the usual requirements of first class colleges and universities.

XIV.

EXTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES.

Coordinate with the intramural activities of resident teach-

ing, there are two extramural activities known as the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station System and the Extension Service. The work of these two divisions of the College is very comprehensive and far-reaching.

1. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station System.

The research activities of this college embrace the main station, at College Station, with eleven separate divisions of work and their related laboratories, and fifteen experiment farms, located in as many agricultural regions of the State.

Much was accomplished during the past year, not only in the practical development of physical properties, but also in the expansion of the Station's activities to new fields of study, and important results were secured. The results have been published in the form of bulletins and circulars, but a few of the salient findings may be referred to here.

Very satisfactory progress was made in the study of cotton root rot by the plant pathologist and physiologist. Bulletin No. 307, entitled "Texas Root Rot of Cotton and Methods of its Control", was published, which is the most comprehensive bulletin ever issued upon this subject. It is estimated that losses from cotton root rot in Texas run into the millions of dollars annually, so that if the work of the Station prevents only a small portion of this loss each year, this one achievement will more than pay dividends on every penny the entire Station has cost the people of Texas.

Bulletin No. 299, based upon cotton variety experiments conducted at Substation No. 8, Lubbock, and results secured at Substation No. 7, Spur, shows unusually high yields secured in the Plains country from certain selected and well adapted varieties developed by the Station. The result of this work with cotton is the opening up to the cotton-growing industry of a vast area of fertile land in Western Texas. The past year's success with cotton growing in the Plains section has more than vindicated the Station work, begun about twelve years ago, with the view to the introduction of cotton into that region.

Belton cotton, a strain developed from the Rowden by the Station several years ago, has continued to be popular with growers because of its high-yielding powers. It is now being championed by progressive growers in various parts of the State and its continued selection and purity are being maintained by individuals and organizations working under the direction of the Station.

The swine and poultry feeding work apparently developed the fact that cottonseed meal is much more valuable than generally is recognized for supplying the protein elements for

feeding both swine and poultry, and that it can be used in larger percentages than formerly were thought to be safe.

Bulletin No. 297, entitled "An Economic Study of a Typical Ranching Area on the Edwards Plateau of Texas", was issued during the year. This is the first publication of an economic nature dealing with ranching as an industry. It has had a marked influence in obviating the impression that ranching was a passing industry, and has enabled the ranchmen to see their problems in a clearer light than has been the case in the past. It has been given a hearty reception on the part of leading men interested in ranching and ranch economic questions, throughout the United States.

While the State has been somewhat tardy in appreciating the value of scientific research and consequently has not rendered adequate financial support, during the past decade the appropriations have been gradually increased. During the year some noteworthy additions were made to the physical properties and these will have a direct bearing upon the scope of the Station's activities. At the close of the fiscal year the inventory valuations, excluding two large fireproof College buildings used for Station offices and laboratories, totaled nearly three-fourths of a million dollars.

During the year the legislature provided for the establishment and development of a citrus fruit experiment station to be located in either Hidalgo or Cameron County, and made an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for this purpose. This station will be a distinctive addition to the Station system and the means of conducting a vast amount of research into horticultural questions that beset the people of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. In addition to this, there is the prospect of another substation being provided for the Wichita Valley.

More liberal appropriations were made for the veterinary investigations of the Station, thus enabling it to place greater emphasis upon the study of loin diseases of cattle—a disease which has wrought havoc among cattle of the gulf coastal plains for a number of years and which has baffled all the men of science who have attacked it. Funds were provided for the construction and equipment of a veterinary laboratory at the ranch station near Sonora, and this will greatly facilitate the work now being conducted for the benefit of the ranching industry.

The legislature also provided funds enabling the Station to employ a Chief of the Division of Horticulture and for the establishment of a Division of Botany.

The following information relative to the academic training and experience of the members of the scientific staff of the Station System is indicative of the qualifications of research workers in the institution:

Title	Nativity	Highest Degree	Training A. & M. Texas	Years of Experience		
				Here	Else-where	Total
Total.....60						
Director	Texas	Ph. D.	M. S., B. S.	12	9	21
Vice-Director	Texas	M. S.	M. S., B. S.	12	7	19
Assistant Director	Kansas	M. S.	M. S.	10	11	21
Chf., Div. Vet. Sci.	Ohio	D. V. M.	0	35	0	35
Veterinarian	Texas	D. V. M.	B. S.	10	0	10
Veterinarian	Texas	D. V. M.	D. V. M.	1	1	2
Chf., Div. Chem.	N. C.	Ph. D.	0	20	7	27
Assistant Chemist	N. C.	M. S.	0	19	9	28
Assistant Chemist	Texas	x	0	5	0	5
Assistant Chemist	Conn.	B. S.	0	1	2	3
Assistant Chemist	N. C.	B. S.	0	1	1	2
Assistant Chemist	N. C.	B. S.	0	1	1	2
Chf., Div. Hort.	Texas	M. S. C.	M. S., B. S.	16	0	16
Chf., Div. Botany	Norway	M. S.	B. S.	31	4	35
Chf., Div. An. Ind.	Wyoming	A. M.	0	10	3	13
Animal Husbandman	Iowa	Ph. D.	0	2	5	7
Swine Husbandman	Arkansas	B. S.	B. S.	5	1	6
Poultry Husbandman	Illinois	B. S.	0	4	9	13
Wool Grader	Iowa	x	Vocational	1	1	2
Chf., Div. Agronomy	Louisiana	M. S.	x	8	2	10
Cotton Breeder	Texas	Ph. D.	B. S.	2	5	7
Chf., Div. Pl. Path. & Phys....	Palestine	Ph. D.	x	7	8	15
Chf., Div. Entomology	Illinois	Ph. D.	x	4	12	16
Entomologist	Ohio	B. S.	x	7	1	8
Entomologist	Kansas	B. S.	x	3	0	3
Apiary Inspector	Texas	x	x	1	1	2
Apiary Inspector	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	1	0	1
Apiary Inspector	Texas	x	Three years	1	0	1
Chf., Div. Soil Survey	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	6	18	24
Soil Surveyor	Texas	x	x	3	2	5
Soil Surveyor	Wisconsin	B. S.	x	1	2	3
Chf., Div. Publications	Alabama	x	x	3	28	31
Chf., Div. Farm and Ranch Econ.	Kentucky	M. S.	x	2	6	8
Grazing Resch. Botanist	Iowa	M. S.	x	13	6	19
Asst. in Farm and Ranch Ecs....	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	1	1	2
Apiculturist	Illinois	B. S.	x	5	19	24
Queen Breeder	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	3	0	3
Supt., Main Sta. Farm	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	6	0	6
Chf., Feed Control Ser.	N. H.	M. S.	x	6	25	31
Secy., Feed Control Ser.	Texas	x	x	9	7	16
Inspector, Feed Control	Texas	x	x	17	17	34
Inspector, Feed Control	Texas	x	x	13	10	23
Inspector, Feed Control	Texas	x	x	5	7	12
Inspector, Feed Control	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	1	0	1
Inspector, Feed Control	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	1	0	1
Supt., Substation No. 1	Texas	A. M.	B. S.	10	2	12
Supt., Substation No. 2	Michigan	x	x	20	4	24
Supt., Substation No. 3	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	6	0	6
Supt., Substation No. 4	Pennsylvania	B. S.	x	4	12	16
Supt., Substation No. 5	Kansas	B. S.	x	5	7	12
Supt., Substation No. 6	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	2	2	4
Supt., Substation No. 7	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	9	0	9
Supt., Substation No. 8	Maryland	B. S.	x	8	2	10
Supt., Substation No. 9	Texas	B. S.	x	1	7	8
Supt., Substation No. 10	Texas	x	x	4	8	12
Supt., Substation No. 11	England	x	x	12	16	28
Supt., Substation No. 12	Texas	x	x	4	1	5
Supt., Substation No. 14	Texas	B. S.	3. S.	7	1	8
Vetern., Substa. No. 14	Pennsylvania	D. V. M.	x	6	2	8
Supt., Substation No. 15	Texas	B. S.	B. S.	1	1	2

Summary of Degrees.

Total	60
Ph. D.	6
D. V. M.	4
M. S.	9
A. M.	2
B. S.	25
No degree	14

Summary of Nativity.

Total	60
Texas	29
Kansas	4
North Carolina	4
Illinois	3
Iowa	3
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	2
Alabama	1
Arkansas	1
Connecticut	1
ENGLAND	1
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	1
Maryland	1
Michigan	1
NORWAY	1
PALESTINE	1
New Hampshire	1
Wisconsin	1
Wyoming	1

2. Extension Service.

The work of the Extension Service has been notable in many respects during the past year. The activities of this division of the College extend to every county and almost every farm community in this state. The importance of this service to the farmers and stockmen of the State is reflected in some of the leading publications, quotations from which follow.

"Thinking farmers," says the Semi-Weekly Farm News of April 28, 1923, "will realize the value of the Extension Service



A group of farm club boys and girls in Travis County. Governor Pat M. Neff is standing behind the boy in the center and the efficient home demonstration agent, Miss Lois Erwin, is standing at the end of the front row to the right. More than twenty thousand farm club boys and fifteen thousand farm club girls are enrolled in the various county organizations of this State. There is no more important work being done in Texas than that of the home and farm demonstration agents with organized groups of farm boys and girls.

work which reaches them through the efforts of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and helps them solve their problems. The work conducted is so many-sided and so constructive that its influence is gradually bringing about the greater independence of the rural dwellers of Texas. Crop problems, varieties of cotton, corn or sweet potatoes, methods of handling cattle or peach trees, swine or truck gardens, bees or poultry, care of the children or beautification of the home and grounds—all these subjects are moulded into tangible, live activities through the enterprising and intelligent efforts of Extension workers.

"In the egg circle work alone a saving of some \$30,000 was effected by organizing the rural women and girls to sell co-operatively and improve the laying flocks. A conservative estimate as to the value of the infertile egg campaign and of poultry under Extension Service auspices in Texas would run into tens of thousands of dollars in spreading the idea of what real farm poultry is. Home Demonstration work is of inestimable value to Texas farm women and girls in fitting them for their life work by coming into contact with thinking, energetic women agents who have their welfare at heart. The work with the young rural girls also is of much importance and is growing every year. At the State encampment at the Texas State Fair last October, almost 400 girls from all over the State took part in the program."

The Farm and Ranch in speaking of the value of the Extension Service activities has the following to say:

"The County Agent brings about co-operation between producers; he brings to their immediate hand the bulletins from the experiment stations and in many ways acts as an advisor in the solution of farm problems. Not only this: in addition to his work with the farmers themselves, he organizes the boys and girls into clubs where he teaches them the best methods of raising poultry, feeding pigs and other livestock. Through the work of these clubs the boys and girls learn many of the lessons taught in the agricultural Colleges and secure a better understanding of crop production and livestock breeding than their parents have been able to acquire through years of practice.

"The County Agent, who was once considered a useless expense by many farmers, has, through patience, hard work and personality, won his way into the hearts of the farmers and is recognized as a dependable man among men. His services are constantly in demand and seldom does he fail to render the necessary help in time of need."

In speaking of the value of the service in the introductory paragraph of the Annual Report, Director T. O. Walton, has the following to say:

"Statistics compiled from reports submitted by Extension

agents and specialists for the past year show that the rural people with whom extension workers co-operated in the conduct of definite field and home projects, realized approximately a net profit of \$16,894,380.60 above what they would have obtained by following ordinary methods for the calendar year 1922. These results were obtained on definite demonstrations conducted by farmers and their families under the personal supervision of Extension agents. While the monetary value of Extension work far more than pays for the service each year, the educational work has a greater value than can be determined by any monetary standards. The forty thousand men, twenty-five thousand boys, ten thousand women and fifteen thousand girls who conducted projects of one character or another under the supervision of Extension agents, have learned definite lessons in agriculture, home making, soil conservation, livestock production, herd management, farm management and marketing farm products, that will be of value to them as long as they farm or manage a farm home.

"A large majority of farmers and home makers have not and for a long time to come will not have an opportunity to take systematic courses in agriculture or homemaking in educational institutions. Therefore, the Extension worker must for many years, and perhaps for all time, remain the agency through which practical and scientific information in agriculture and home economics is taught to the rural masses. Moreover, it has been proved that the demonstrational method used in Extension teaching is the most effective method of reaching and influencing the rural masses. A successful demonstration that can be visualized, not only by the demonstrator himself but by his neighbors as well, will always have far reaching influence upon agricultural and homemaking practices.

"The growing demand for Extension work and the popular favor in which it is held, is evidenced by the increased number of county commissioners courts that have made appropriations for establishing county agent work in their counties this year. The courts in fifteen counties not having county agents in 1921 made appropriations for county agents, and twenty-one not having county home demonstration agents made appropriations for this work during 1922."

The importance of farm and home improvement in rural communities has been emphasized, and the following results have been obtained through the influence of the County and Home Demonstration Agents of Texas:

"Three hundred and thirty-four dwellings and seven hundred and ninety-nine other buildings were improved; building plans were furnished for two hundred and fifty dwellings and five hundred and forty-one other buildings; one thousand and fifty-one farm dwellings and five hundred and fifty-one other farm buildings were painted or whitewashed; four hundred

and nineteen home water systems were installed; four hundred and thirty light systems were installed; two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven wind mills were erected; two thousand two hundred and twenty-one home grounds were improved; five thousand four hundred and eighty-four farm and home sanitary conditions were improved; twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine houses were screened against flies and mosquitos; one thousand five hundred and thirty sanitary privies were erected; three hundred and thirty-eight sewage disposal systems were installed and two hundred and eighty-eight telephone systems were installed. There were one thousand nine hundred and nineteen farmers furnished plans and induced to adopt a system of crop rotation consisting of a total of seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight acres; two thousand two hundred and twenty-two new pastures were installed containing thirty-four thousand and thirty-three acres, while four hundred and eighty-five other pastures were renovated, having a total of thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two acres.

"There were four hundred and fifty-seven drainage systems planned and adopted while two hundred and ninety-one acres were drained by tile and ninety-six thousand six hundred and ninety-nine by ditching; two hundred and eighty-nine farmers were induced to remove stumps off of five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one acres; four thousand eight hundred and ninety farmers were induced to terrace sloping land on one hundred and eighty-five thousand and ninety-five acres; twenty-four thousand and two home gardens were planted or improved and one hundred and fifty-eight road improvement demonstrations were assisted in, which resulted in one thousand one hundred and twenty-one miles of improved roads, and two thousand four hundred and twenty-six farmers were induced to plant cover crops to be turned under.

"There were 20,654 schools visited relative to work and agents assisted in outlining an agricultural course in 1,846 schools while they assisted in 662 extension schools or short courses having a total attendance of 48,886 people at their schools. The agents were engaged in the schools 630 days. There were 3,050 farmers who attended short courses at colleges as a result of the county agents' efforts while they induced 526 boys to enter college for the first time this year."

These are only a few of the many activities of the Extension Service. Results obtained in agricultural and livestock production, improved breeding and feeding, organization, cooperative marketing, cooperative buying and selling, farm management, cotton classing, field crops, horticulture, farm engineering, livestock, poultry production, etc., may be found in the Annual Report of the Extension Service by those interested in a more complete details.

XV.

EXAMINATION OF EXTENSION WORKERS.

The Thirty-sixth Legislature in making the appropriations for the Extension Service of the College attached the following "rider" to the appropriation act: "No salary provided for in this section shall be paid to any person who has not first stood a satisfactory examination before the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, or a committee of not less than five, selected from said faculty by the President of the College. Said examination shall be conducted at such times and places as shall be decided upon by the faculty or committee herein provided for." A "rider" containing essentially the same language was included in the appropriation act of the Third Called Session of the Thirty-Eighth Legislature, which provided the appropriations for the current year.

In conformity with the provisions of this act the following committee has been made responsible for the examination of prospective extension workers: Dr. J. O. Morgan, head of the Department of Agronomy, chairman; T. O. Walton, Director of the Extension Service; W. B. Lanham, Assistant Director, Extension Service; Dr. B. Youngblood, Director of the Experiment Station; A. B. Conner, Vice-Director, Experiment Station; E. J. Kyle, head of the Department of Horticulture, and Dean of the School of Agriculture; D. W. Williams, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry; Miss M. Helen Higgins, State Home Demonstration Agent; D. H. Reid, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, D. Scoates, Professor of Agricultural Engineering; H. H. Williamson, State Agent, Extension Service; R. R. Lancaster, rural organizer; G. P. Grout, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

The regulations governing the examination of prospective extension workers are as follows:

"1. All examinations for employment in the Extension Service will be conducted at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

"2. The examinations are open only to persons nominated by the Director of the Extension Service.

"3. After reporting for an examination the candidate will be required to remain at the College for at least one week, and aside from taking the examination, must become thoroughly familiar with the organization of the College and the general nature of the work carried on by each of the main divisions of the College.

"4. No candidate shall be eligible for an examination who does not meet the minimum educational requirement, which is the equivalent of a first grade teacher's certificate.

"5. The examination may be written, oral, or both, as the Examining Board may decide.

"6. The examination of candidates shall be conducted in accordance with the following rating:

"General education, 33 1-3 per cent.

"Practical experience, 33 1-3 per cent. .

"Technical knowledge, 33 1-3 per cent.

"7. To be eligible for appointment, a candidate must make a grade of not less than 75, based on 100 as perfect."

The following outline shows the disposition of the candidate's time during the week of his examinations:

Monday—A detailed study of the organization, work and policies of the Extension Service, followed by an examination on the day's work.

Tuesday—A detailed study of the organization, equipment and work of the School of Agriculture, followed by an examination on the day's work.

Wednesday—A detailed study of the organization, equipment and work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, followed by an examination on the day's work.

Thursday—Technical examinations in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, and Extension work.

Friday—Technical examinations in Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Organization and Marketing, and Poultry.

Saturday—Technical examination in Dairying.

Below is a statement showing, by years, the number of persons taking the examination and the number passing and failing, respectively:

	Number Taking Exam.	Passed	Failed
1919			
Home Demonstration Agents	2	2	
County Agents	1	1	
Specialists	1	1	
1920			
Home Demonstration Agents	22	21	1
County Agents	31	29	2
Assistant County Agents	1	1	
Negro Agents (men)	4	4	
Negro Agents (women)	5	5	
Specialists	6	6	
1921			
Home Demonstration Agents	25	25	
County Agents	84	81	3
Specialists	1	1	
1922			
Home Demonstration Agents	19	19	
County Agents	20	15	5
1923			
Home Demonstration Agents	48	46	2
County Agents	103	95	8
Specialists	4	4	
Total.....	377	356	21

The small percentage of failures is due largely to the following reasons:

1. Only those persons are allowed to take the examination whose training and experience would seem to fit them for the particular work sought.

2. At least thirty days before each examination an extensive outline of study is furnished those who are permitted to take the examination, which greatly aids them in preparing for the tests.

3. The fact that an examination is required prevents many of the unfit from making application for Extension work.

4. Each year an increasing number of the persons taking the examination are graduates of an agricultural college. Of the persons who passed the examination for County Agent work during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1923, eighty were graduates of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

The examination of negroes for Extension work is conducted by a committee of the faculty of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, which committee submits a report of its work to the Examining Board for Extension Workers for approval.

XVI.

REPORT OF STATE OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.

The State Chemist, the State Entomologist and the State Forster are appointed by the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and maintain their offices at College Station. Their relationship to the Experiment Station and their specific work in their official capacity are summarized in the reports that follow.

1. Report of the State Chemist.

The chemist to the Agricultural Experiment Station of the College is designated by law as State Chemist. The control and inspection of fertilizers comprise part of the duties of this officer. As chemist to the Experiment Station, he does the chemical work for the Feed Control Service. This consolidation of laboratory work is an advantage in more ways than one. It divides the overhead expense so that the cost of work is less for each of the divisions. The feed and fertilizer work brings problems to the Experiment Station and the investigations of the Experiment Station aid decidedly in enforcing the feed and fertilizer laws. The director of the Experiment Station system in administering the Feed Control Service has the immediate benefit of the investigations, as well as the assistance of the State Chemist. For these reasons, this relation-

ship is proving to be a very satisfactory and economical arrangement.

The State Chemist reports the analysis of 663 samples of fertilizer during the current year, which is an increase of 268 over the preceding year. The results of these analyses are published in Bulletin 312 of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The sales of fertilizers in Texas increased from 33,000 tons in 1920-21 to 73,300 tons in 1922-23.

A number of analyses of soils, fertilizers, and alkali waters were made during the year and a large number of minerals were examined and identified. The total number of feed, fertilizer, and station samples registered for analysis is 5,039.

Important progress was made in securing the adoption of eleven high grade fertilizers for recommendation in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, and preparing suggestions for their uses, which are published in circular 31 of the Experiment Station. These eleven standard formulas take the place of 167 in Texas, reduce confusion to order, aid in decreasing the cost of plant food, and cannot fail to benefit Texas agriculture for years to come.

The office of the State Chemist is self-sustaining. It is maintained through fees collected from the analyses that are made. The receipts for the current year amount to \$19,303.58. The expenditures for the year amount to \$11,084.78, leaving a working balance of \$11,307.93, which includes a working balance of \$3,089.03 from last year.

2. Report of the State Entomologist.

The Chief of the Division of Entomology, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, is named in the law as State Entomologist, who is charged with the enforcement of the Foulbrood Law.

During the fiscal year ending August 31, 1923, careful inspections were made in all parts of the State where American foulbrood was known or thought to exist, and every case of disease was either treated or destroyed. A total of 42,960 colonies of bees were inspected. Of this number 334 colonies were found to be infected with American foulbrood, of which 321 cases were destroyed and 13 treated. Treating was discouraged to as great an extent as possible and destroying was urged in its place. This was done because destroying has proved to be the safest and cheapest method of eradicating this disease. The work this year showed a very great decrease in the number of cases of American foulbrood as compared with last year. Only one new disease area was located this year and it was taken care of promptly. No European foulbrood was found.

Forty-five apiaries were inspected for the purpose of grant-

ing queen breeder's certificates. One queen breeder's certificate was revoked later, due to the appearance of American foulbrood in one of his yards.

In order to prevent further spread of foulbrood, all bee yards wherein foulbrood is found are automatically placed under quarantine. All railroads operating in Texas have issued to their agents circulars setting forth the regulations on shipping bees and used bee equipment.

During the entire year the finest spirit of cooperation on the part of the beekeepers was manifested toward the work.

3. Report of the State Forester.

The law creating the office of State Forester locates the office at the College and places the responsibility of directing the forestry work upon the Board of Directors of the institution. The State Forester is also forester to the Experiment Station and professor in the College.

The fiscal year ending August 31, 1923, marked a continuation of the increased development recorded during the previous year. Special attention was given to increasing the efficiency of the office and field employees and in presenting to the public the importance of our forestry problems.

There has been a healthy stimulation of interest in tree planting for general purposes on Texas farms and also in tree planting for shade and ornamental purposes in our towns and cities. With the disappearance of our virgin commercial timber resources Texas farmers have come to realize the importance of applying forestry practices to the millions of acres of second growth timber now in farm woodlots. The appreciation of the need of this work was sufficiently great to influence the Texas Legislature, which met during the fiscal year, to provide a special appropriation for the encouragement and demonstration of practical forestry in the farmer's woodlot.

The basic work of protecting the forest regions of the State against fire continues to develop along the lines followed during the previous fiscal year. A total of \$29,379.06 was made available from all sources, both State and Federal, for use in forest protection, as compared with a total of \$25,239.86 for the preceding fiscal year. The number of patrolmen remained at 22, but the field force possessed the advantage of being fully organized at the beginning of the fiscal year. The number of field inspectors was increased from two to three. Fire prevention educational work with the public schools and the citizens was conducted as usual, while marked progress was made in actual fire suppression. In order to conform to the system followed by the Federal Government, which furnishes 50 per cent of the funds expended in this work, the annual summary of fire data is compiled by calendar year. It is in-

teresting to note that for the calendar year 1922, out of a total patrolled area of 6,805,000 acres, only 357,000 acres burned over as compared with 702,000 acres in 1921. From January 1 to August 31, 1923, the total acreage burned over has been proportionally still less, being only 153,000 acres. The strong endorsement of the fire protection work by the general public in the forest areas under protection is indicated by a most gratifying increase in cooperation. During the calendar year of 1922 a total of 2421 citizens in the timbered regions voluntarily turned out to fight forest fires without pay. The value of such services amounted to \$22,613.00 exceeding by 50 per cent the total funds made available by the State for this work.

Realizing that forestry progress is to a very great extent dependent upon informing the thoughtful and foresighted citizens of our State as to the huge cost of forestry neglect, all possible attention was given to general forestry educational work. Only when the economic and industrial factors justifying State activity in forestry are thoroughly understood by the average citizen will proper forestry development be assured. It is largely due to the results of our educational work that during the year covered by this report the State again doubled the appropriation for the support of this office, committed itself to the policy of acquiring lands for State forests and provided helpful regulatory legislation.

XVII.

COLLEGE CONTACTS WITH THE PUBLIC.

The influence of an institution of learning is measured by the number and variety of its contacts with agricultural, commercial, industrial, religious, educational, and social organizations throughout the State. It is the definite policy of the College authorities to extend its contacts to as many constructive organizations as possible. As a means of determining the scope of influence of this institution, Mr. George Long, Director of College Exhibits and Demonstrations, was requested to prepare a report showing the number of the organizations to which the College is maintaining some definite relation and with which it is cooperating as a means of promoting the material, educational and social welfare of the State.

This report shows that the Department of Agricultural Engineering has a definite contact with nineteen Texas firms and thirty-nine firms with headquarters in other states that are engaged in the sale of tractors, automobiles and farm implements to Texas farmers.

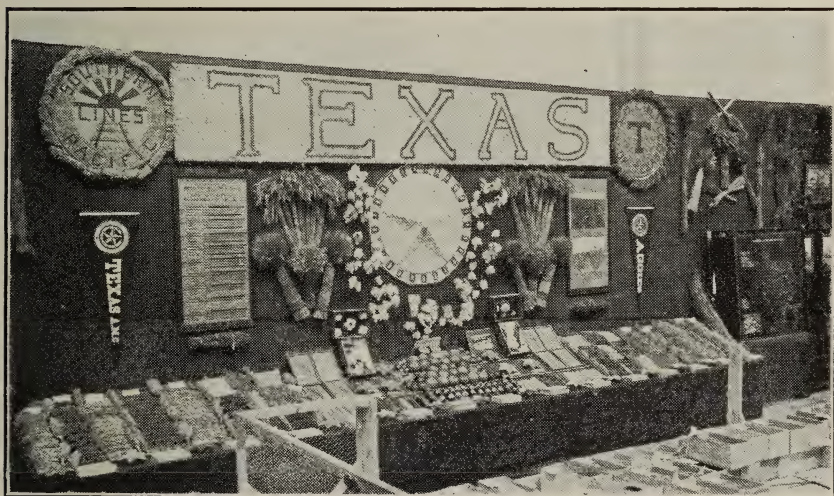
The College is in direct touch with the Cottonseed Breeders' Association through the cottonseed breeding work of the Experiment Station System, and Dr. E. P. Humbert, head of the Department of Genetics, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

The Animal Husbandry Department maintains a definite contact with the live stock activities of the State Fair of Texas at Dallas, the Texas Cotton Palace at Waco, the Houston Fair and Exposition at Houston, the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Practically every county fair in Texas depends upon this department for judges of live stock exhibits.

The Dairy Husbandry Department is closely identified with the Texas Jersey Cattle Club, the Texas Red Poll Breeders' Club, the Holstein-Freisian Breeders' Club of Texas, and the Ice Cream and Butter Makers' Association. This department also exhibits its dairy cattle at the largest fairs of the State and supplies dairy judges for many county fairs.

The Department of Poultry Husbandry conducts the national egg-laying contest on the College poultry farm and works in close cooperation with the Texas Butter, Egg and Poultry Association, the Texas Poultry Breeders' Association, the feed manufacturers, produce dealers, merchants and poultry supply organizations, and exhibits poultry at fairs and supplies judges for most of the county fairs.

The Department of Sociology maintains direct contact with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the various religious denominations in their rural church activities, the State Teachers' Association, and the various farm organizations. The members of this department are serving on many important committees in connection with the Texas Conference of Social



A section of the exhibit of the Agricultural and mechanical College of Texas at the Grain and Hay Show of the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. This exhibit attracted wide-spread attention and brought words of praise from many sources.

Welfare, Inter-Racial Commission, Council of State-wide Agencies, and other social organizations.

The Department of Exhibits and Demonstrations supplies exhibits at all the largest State fairs and promotes the work of the county fairs throughout the State.

The School of Engineering maintains direct contact with many industries through its Advisory Board, the members of which are identified with the leading industrial enterprises of the State. Dean Bolton has been for some ten years an honorary member of the Southwestern Public Service Association, which is the association of electric light and power, electric railways, telephone and gas public service companies of the State.

The Department of Chemistry is in close touch with the oil industry of the State through the series of lectures delivered at the College by representative men identified with the petroleum industry. This department also maintains a contact with the Cottonseed Crushers' Association through experimental work being conducted at the College in the interest of this industry.

The School of Veterinary Medicine distributes large quantities of hog cholera serum, prepares biological remedies for anthrax, black-leg, chicken-pox, and Texas fever, and co-operates with the State Live Stock Sanitary Association, the State Veterinary Medical Associations, and the various live stock associations of the State.

The Extension Service of the College is closely identified with practically every agricultural organization that is promoting the welfare of agriculture in this State. This service cooperates with chambers of commerce, live stock and breeders' associations, the Texas Press Association, the Texas Bankers' Association, the federated women's clubs of Texas, parent-teachers associations, and the various church organizations.

The Experiment Station System in one or another of its divisions is identified with many of the organizations referred to above and, through its activities in connection with fowl-brood work and the Feed Control Service, extends its influence in the improvement of the honey bee and the standardization of feed products.

While this is only a partial review of the contacts of the College, it is sufficient to indicate the vast extent and the great importance of the work the institution is undertaking. It is probably not overestimating the facts to assert that no educational institution in the country is maintaining a greater number of contacts essential to the material welfare of the people than is the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

XVIII.

REVIEW OF RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COLLEGE.

The Thirty-eighth Legislature convened in regular session at Austin, January 9, and adjourned March 4, 1923. Three called sessions of the Legislature were held. The first convened on March 15 and adjourned March 15, 1923; the second convened April 16 and adjourned May 15, 1923; and the third convened May 16 and adjourned June 4, 1923. Important bills affecting the interests of the College were considered in all four sessions.

1. Probably the most important single bill affecting the College that was considered by the Legislature was the Roundtree Land Purchase Bill. This bill was introduced in the early days of the regular session in both the Senate and the House. It provided for an appropriation of \$150,000 with which to purchase three hundred and eighty-three acres of land lying immediately north of the present College property.

For various reasons it was decided not to press the passage of this bill in the regular session, but it was re-introduced in the first called session. The bill passed the Senate without serious opposition and passed to third reading in the House. But on final consideration it failed of passage. This was a very great misfortune to the College, for it has needed this property for a long time. The failure of the Legislature to realize the importance of this measure has created very serious problems for the College authorities. The College needs to expand to the north of its present buildings. The State owns and is utilizing land on three sides of this property at the present time. Sooner or later the College must acquire the title to this property and, in the meantime, the institution is being seriously handicapped because of limited area on which to expand its present campus building site.

2. An important bill that received the approval of the Legislature was that providing for the establishment of a horticultural and agricultural experiment station in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the citrus fruit area of this state. The bill provides for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of suitable buildings and equipment, and empowers the Board of Directors to locate the station within the area indicated. The great importance of this section of Texas as a horticultural and citrus fruit area makes this a very timely law. This station will be administered by the Director of the Experiment Station system of the College. Plans are now being worked out for the location of the station and the organization of a staff of experts to begin research work relating to the pressing horticultural

problems that concern vegetable and citrus growers in Cameron and Hidalgo counties.

3. The regular session of the Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an administration building for the Extension Service of the College. In the same act, \$15,000 was appropriated to remodel Gathright Hall, the building in which the Extension Service has been housed since its organization in 1914, for dormitory purposes. Immediately after the passage of this act, work was begun on Gathright Hall and this building will be made available for dormitory purposes at the opening of the session in September, 1923. In the late summer of this year a contract was let for the erection of the Extension Service building. This building has been located across the drive from the present physics building and due west of the research administration building of the Experiment Station. The building will consist of three stories and a basement and conform in construction and outward appearance to the buildings most recently erected on the campus.

4. The regular session of the Legislature also provided a deficiency appropriation of \$22,000 for the maintenance of the steam plant for the current year.

5. The College is affected indirectly by two other bills passed by the regular session of the Thirty-eighth Legislature. The most important of these acts is that known as the Educational Survey Commission Act. This provides for a thorough and comprehensive survey of the public school system of Texas, including the rural schools, the city schools and the institutions of higher learning. The law provides that the survey director and staff shall not be residents of Texas and directs that the findings, with recommendations, shall be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature not later than December 1, 1924. This survey has great possibilities for improving the educational system of the State and, if the undertaking is wisely performed, great good should come to our schools, including this college and its branches.

6. Another bill that indirectly affects the College is that exempting ex-service men and women from the payment of all "dues, fees and charges, except for board and clothing, while attending any State supported college in this state." This bill is a meritorious measure and was inspired on the part of the Legislature by a desire to render a service to those who actively participated in the World War. Unfortunately the Legislature made no direct appropriation to cover the fees of students coming under this classification. However, it has been a pleasure to the College authorities here to comply with this statute and extend the facilities of this institution freely to all ex-service men who have sought the advantages offered here.

7. The first called session of the Thirty-eighth Legislature

passed House Concurrent Resolution No. 7 providing for public hearings on the consolidation of State departments, with a view to passing constructive legislation increasing the efficiency of administration of the State government and reducing expenditures.

The Legislature had previously given consideration to a bill providing for the consolidation of the Warehouse and Markets Department with the State Department of Agriculture and the transfer of the administration of the Feed Control, Foul Brood, and Fertilizer Laws from the Agricultural and Mechanical College to the Department of Agriculture. As a result of these hearings, several bills were introduced in the Legislature relating to this entire subject, but no action was taken.

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the support of the State Government, including those for the Agricultural and Mechanical College and its branches, were formally authorized just before adjournment of the third called session of the Legislature, June 14, 1923. This appropriation bill lay on the desk of the Governor for several days and just before the expiration of the constitutional time limit he filed it with the Secretary of State without his signature. A review and a consideration of budget estimates by the Legislature may be of interest to those concerned about the problems of public finance in this State. While the facts presented herein relate to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and its branches, they are illustrative of the general plan of submitting estimates and the method of their consideration in connection with most of the institutions and departments of our State Government. Underlying the facts presented herein are questions of public policy relating to our fiscal system that deserve the most careful consideration on the part of thoughtful citizens interested in problems of public finance, the efficient administration and adequate maintenance and support for the several educational institutions and departments of the State Government.

Initial Steps in the Preparation of the Budget.

Under date of May 26 a request was received from the Board of Control to prepare the budget for the College, including the several divisions and branch colleges. Soon after the receipt of this information a letter was sent to the deans of the several schools and branch colleges and the directors of the Experiment Station system and Extension Service requesting that they immediately communicate with the heads of the several departments under their immediate administra-

tive direction and request the submission of data concerning the needs of their departments for the next biennium.

On July 1 these estimates were submitted for consideration. In a conference with the administrative officers of the College and branch colleges, these estimates were carefully considered. It was found necessary to reduce greatly the estimates made by the heads of departments—not because their estimates were exorbitant, but because they were out of line with previous appropriations granted for the several purposes.

On July 21, 1922, the revised budgets were submitted to the Board of Control. In the meantime, Senator Cowell, Chairman of the Board of Control, and Mr. W. R. Nabours, Secretary of the Board of Control, visited the College and spent approximately two days in inspecting the plant and getting first-hand information concerning the needs of the institution. The Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College was also visited by these gentlemen on the day following their visit to the College. An inspection was later made by Mr. Nabours of Grubbs Vocational College,* at Arlington, and the John Tarleton Agricultural College, at Stephenville.

On October 16, 1922, the Board of Control gave a public hearing to the administrative officers of this college and its branches in the City of Austin. The members of the Board gave generously of their time in hearing an explanation of the needs of the College and its branches. While it was impossible to discuss every item in the budget, the more important items of salaries, maintenance and permanent improvements were fully discussed before the Board of Control.

*The name of Grubbs Vocational College was changed by the Thirty-Eighth Legislature to the North Texas Junior Agricultural College.

Comparative Statement of Estimates of the College Authorities and Recommendations Made by the Board of Control.

In December, 1922, the Board of Control passed on the requests of the College and other institutions and departments, and in January, 1923, the published report of the Board of Control was made available. The following tabulation compares the estimates of the College authorities with the recommendations of the Board of Control:

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

	College Requests Year Ending		Board's Recommendation Year Ending	
	8-31-1924	8-31-1925	8-31-1924	8-31-1925
Total amount requested				
for salaries	\$617,755.00	\$624,955.00	\$501,090.00	\$501,090.00
Total requested for				
maintenance	164,380.00	170,310.00	98,051.00	99,202.00
Total requested for				
miscellaneous de-				
partments	205,550.00	203,050.00	149,250.00	149,250.00
Total repairs and				
improvements	643,300.00	853,800.00	114,440.00	207,000.00
Grand total				
requested	1,630,985.00	1,852,115.00		
Grand total				
recommended	862,831.00	956,542.00		
Reduction by Board				
by years	768,154.00	895,573.00		
		768,154.00		

Grand total reduction by Board..\$1,663,727.00

State Department of Forestry.

Total Salaries	35,380.00	25,380.00	33,380.00	33,380.00
Total Maintenance				
and miscellaneous..	17,900.00	17,400.00	16,250.00	15,750.00
Totals	\$ 53,280.00	\$ 42,780.00	\$ 49,630.00	\$ 49,130.00
Reduction by Board				
by years	3,650.00	6,350.00	(increase)	
Grand total increase				
by Board		2,700.00		

Extension Service.

Total salaries	228,526.40	228,526.40	228,526.40	228,526.40
Total expenses	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00
Totals	251,326.40	251,326.40	251,326.40	251,326.40

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station System.

Total Salaries	89,300.00	89,300.00	63,800.00	63,800.00
General Maintenance for				
14 departments	210,225.00	195,740.00	72,945.00	66,920.00
Total for main station.	299,525.00	285,040.00	136,745.00	130,720.00

Total for 14 sub-stations	211,038.00	187,840.00	94,025.00	83,850.00
Total for experiment station system	510,563.00	472,880.50	230,770.00	214,570.00
Reduction by Board by years	279,793.00	258,310.50		
		279,793.00		

Grand total reduction by Board...\$538,103.50

John Tarleton Agricultural College.

Total amount requested for salaries	\$183,150.00	\$183,150.00	\$132,400.00	\$132,400.00
Total requested for maintenance	53,380.00	50,690.00	28,740.00	27,150.00
Total requested for miscellaneous departments	60,650.00	60,050.00	37,350.00	38,050.00
Total repairs and improvements	369,963.00	260,109.00	175,450.00	161,600.00

Grand total requested by years 667,143.00 554,599.00

Grand total recommended 373,940.00 359,200.00

Reduction by Board by years 293,203.00 195,399.00
293,203.00

Grand total reduction by Board \$488,602.00

Grubbs Vocational College.

Total amount requested for salaries	\$145,000.00	\$145,000.00	\$107,000.00	\$107,000.00
Total amount requested for maintenance ...	29,534.00	24,389.00	18,215.00	13,935.00
Total requested for miscellaneous departments	19,259.00	19,059.00	13,900.00	13,800.00
Total repairs and improvements	208,806.00	161,256.00	177,100.00	79,200.00

Grand total requested by years 402,599.00 349,704.00 316,215.00 213,935.00

Grand total recommended 316,215.00 213,935.00

Reduction by Board by years 86,384.00 135,769.00
86,384.00

Grand total reduction by Board \$222,153.00

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.

Total amount requested				
for salaries	\$132,796.00	\$134,296.00	\$ 97,660.00	\$ 97,660.00
Total requested				
for maintenance ...	53,500.00	53,450.00	37,110.00	33,920.00
Total requested for				
miscellaneous de-				
partments	53,750.00	54,750.00	35,000.00	34,500.00
Total repairs and im-				
provements	235,000.00	131,750.00	158,500.00	39,000.00
Grand total requested				
by years	475,046.00	374,246.00		
Grand total recom-				
mended	328,270.00	205,080.00		
Reduction by Board				
by years	146,776.00	169,166.00		
		146,776.00		
Grand total reduction				
by Board		\$315,942.00		

The comparative figures contained in these tables require a word of explanation. It will be observed that the recommendations of the Board of Control reduced the estimates of the College \$1,663,727 for the biennium. The natural inference is that the College estimates are far too high or the Board's recommendations are far too low. In explanation, attention is called to the fact that the Board of Directors and College executive officers based their estimates upon adequate equipment of the College, not only to meet the actual needs of the institution, but to provide a physical plant that will compare favorably in type of construction and building facilities with the best Land Grant Colleges in the United States. It is impossible for the College authorities to know in advance the attitude of the Legislature toward this problem. But in making its recommendations, the Board of Control is compelled to consider the College estimates in the light of the estimates of all other state supported institutions and departments and to bring the grand total within a careful estimate of the available revenues of the state.

Of course it is inevitable that in the great reductions the Board of Control made in the College estimates there is room for a wide difference of opinion concerning the items eliminated or allowed and the reductions in the various items. For example, the College estimates contain the following for permanent improvements:

	Bienniums	
	1923-24	1924-25
Library building, including equipment and		
furnishings	\$200,000	
Extension Service Building	100,000	
Dormitories, one each year.....	150,000	150,000

Fire-proof addition to dining hall.....	75,000	
Farm machinery building.....	75,000	
Dairy Production and manufacturing building.....		150,000
Addition to Textile Engineering building.....	50,000	
Armory and gymnasium	250,000	

The Board of Control eliminated all of these items with the exception of the Library building and the Extension Service building, the amount for the Library building being reduced from \$200,000 to \$150,000 and that for the Extension Service Building from \$100,000 to \$60,000. The College authorities had based their recommendations for these improvements on rather careful estimates and the amounts recommended by the Board of Control were regarded as inadequate for these purposes. The Board did recommend several items of minor improvements, including a building for dining room help and a small apartment building for military officers on detail at the College. But the College authorities were disappointed because of the failure of the Board to offer assistance in relieving the over-crowded housing conditions of students or the inadequate dining facilities now available. The fact that it was necessary to house approximately three hundred students in tents secured from the Federal Government caused the College authorities to feel that the housing situation deserved the serious consideration of those who had the power to contribute to the solution of this problem.

The Board of Control reduced the estimates of the John Tarleton Agricultural College, the Grubbs Vocational College and the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College correspondingly, the largest reductions being in items for permanent improvements. The most serious criticisms on the Board's recommendations for the branch colleges relate to the reductions in the amounts for permanent improvements. For example, the Board of Control reduced the requests of John Tarleton Agricultural College as follows:

A request for a Science building was reduced from \$110,000 to \$65,000; the Manual Arts building and equipment from \$75,000 to \$60,000. It is believed by the governing board and the College authorities of this group of institutions that it is better business policy to eliminate an item completely than to provide an inadequate appropriation for it. In justification of the Board of Control's action, however, it is only fair to say that they were endeavoring to supply as many of the needs of our institutions as possible and still keep within the available revenues. It should be stated further that the recommendations for the branch colleges were more nearly adequate to the actual needs than those for the main college at College Station. If the recommendations of the Board of Control had been carried out by the Legislature, the branch colleges would have been reasonably well provided for during the next two years.

Consideration of College Budget by the Legislature.

The Legislature met in regular session on January 9, 1923. In previous sessions of the Legislature the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate have conducted hearings on the various appropriation bills and occasionally one or more of these bills have been reported to the House and Senate for consideration. But for a number of years, the regular sessions have not finally disposed of measures providing for the support of the state government.

The Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate decided not to attempt to secure the passage of the appropriation bill during the regular session of the Thirty-eighth Legislature. However, the regular deficiency bill and the emergency bill were considered and the former was passed before the adjournment of the regular session.

Preceding the second called session of the Legislature, members of the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate spent one day at the College in conference with College officials. On the day following their visit to the College the Finance Committee gave the entire time to hearings on the budget of the College and branch colleges. While the report of the Senate Finance Committee on the College budget is far from satisfactory, the bill as amended on the floor of the Senate restored a number of items and made other adjustments that increased the total estimates.

In the early part of the second called session of the Legislature, the Appropriations Committee of the House invited hearings on the various appropriation bills. On April 27, 1923, the educational appropriation bill that had passed the Senate was read in the House, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed. This bill carried the complete itemization of former bills and estimates. For several years it has been the custom to pass the appropriation bills with the salary of every individual specified and detailed itemization of maintenance and minor improvements. All efforts in the past to secure the passage of the appropriation bills in budget form—i.e., lump sum appropriations—had failed. Administrative officers of the several educational institutions repeatedly called attention to the difficulty of administering the financial affairs of our state supported institutions of higher learning under this plan of minute itemization of legislative appropriations.

Prominent members of the Appropriations Committee of the House who had given serious consideration to problems of public finance conceived the idea of presenting the appropriation bill in the form of a consolidated budget. While some opposition developed to this plan, when the committee reported its recommendations to the House the bill was passed in the new form by a decisive vote.

The free conference committee of the Senate and House that considered the bill also adopted the lump sum appropriations and both houses approved the free conference report. Probably this change in fiscal policy was the most important accomplishment of the Thirty-eighth Legislature. It transfers the administration of the several institutions of higher learning from the Legislature to the respective governing board of these institutions, where it rightfully belongs, and insures a more efficient business administration for all of them.

The following is a comparison of the Board of Control's estimates with the appropriations allowed for the College and its branches as contained in this appropriation bill:

Agricultural and Mechanical College

	Board's Recommendations Years Ending		Legislative Bill Years Ending	
	8-31-1924	8-31-1925	8-31-1924	8-31-1925
Total amount for salaries	\$501,090.00	\$501,090.00	\$500,000.00	\$512,000.00
Total for maintenance	98,051.00	99,202.00	106,000.00	106,000.00
Total for miscellaneous departments	149,250.00	149,250.00	140,000.00	140,000.00
Anti-hog cholera serum	13,160.00	13,160.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Total repairs and improvements	114,440.00	207,000.00	77,800.00	50,300.00
Total recommended by Board by years	875,991.00	969,702.00		
Total allowed by Legislature	836,300.00	820,800.00		
Reduction by years...\$	39,691.00	\$148,902.00 39,691.00		
Grand total reduction by Legislature		188,593.00		

State Department of Forestry.

Total amount for salaries	33,380.00	33,380.00	6,200.00	6,200.00
Total for maintenance and miscellaneous .	16,250.00	15,750.00	2,200.00	1,700.00
Other items allowed by the Legislature			38,700.00	38,700.00
Totals	49,630.00 47,100.00	49,130.00 46,600.00	47,100.00	46,600.00

Reduction by Legislature by years	2,530.00	2,530.00 <u>2,530.00</u>
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Grand total reduction by Legislature	5,060.00
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Extension Service.

	Board's Recommendations Years Ending		Legislative Bill Years Ending	
	8-31-1924	8-31-1925	8-31-1924	8-31-1925
Total salaries	\$228,526.40	\$228,526.40	\$228,526.40	\$228,526.40
Expenses of Extension Service	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	22,800.00
Totals	<u>\$251,326.40</u>	<u>251,326.40</u>	<u>251,326.40</u>	<u>251,326.40</u>

Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations System.

Total salaries	63,800.00	63,800.00	64,000.00	64,000.00
General expenses	72,945.00	66,920.00	71,000.00	65,000.00
Beekeeping			7,100.00	7,100.00
Total for main station	<u>136,745.00</u>	<u>130,720.00</u>	<u>142,100.00</u>	<u>136,100.00</u>
Total for Sub-stations	94,025.00	83,850.00	116,445.00	95,470.00
Grand total Experiment Station system	230,770.00	214,570.00	<u>258,545.00</u> <u>230,770.00</u>	<u>231,570.00</u> <u>214,570.00</u>
Increase by Legislature by years			\$ 27,775.00	17,000.00
Grand total increase by Legislature.....				<u>27,775.00</u>
				\$44,775.00

John Tarleton Agricultural College.

Total amount recom- mended for salaries	132,400.00	132,400.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Total amount for maintenance	28,740.00	27,150.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Total for miscellaneous	37,350.00	38,050.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Summer School and Farmers' Short Course			6,000.00	6,000.00
Repairs and improve- ments	175,450.00	161,600.00	39,600.00	14,850.00
Totals recommended by years	<u>373,940.00</u>	<u>359,200.00</u>		
Totals allowed by Legislature	<u>207,600.00</u>	<u>182,850.00</u>		
Total reduction by Legislature by years	166,340.00	176,390.00 <u>166,340.00</u>		
Total reduction by Legislature....		\$342,730.00		

Grubbs Vocational College.

Total amount for salaries	107,000.00	107,000.00	93,000.00	93,000.00
Total amount for maintenance	18,215.00	13,935.00	18,000.00	13,000.00
Total for miscellaneous items ..	13,900.00	13,800.00	13,500.00	13,400.00
Total for repairs and improvements	177,100.00	79,200.00	8,600.00	23,200.00
Grand total recommended by Board by years	316,215.00	213,935.00	133,100.00	142,600.00
Grand total allowed by Legislature by years	133,100.00	142,600.00		
Reduction by Legislature by years	183,115.00	71,335.00 183,115.00		
Grand total reduction by Legislature		\$254,450.00		

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.

	Board's Recommendation Years Ending		Legislative Bill Years Ending	
	8-31-1924	8-31-1925	8-31-1924	8-31-1925
Total amount for salaries	\$ 97,660.00	97,660.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total amount for maintenance	37,110.00	33,920.00	32,500.00	32,500.00
Total for miscellaneous items	35,000.00	34,500.00	35,000.00	34,500.00
Total for Repairs and improvements	158,500.00	39,000.00	28,000.00	36,500.00
Grand total recommended by Board by years	328,270.00	205,080.00		
Grand total allowed by Legislature by years	195,500.00	203,500.00		
Reduction by Legislature by years	132,770.00	1,580.00 132,770.00		
Grand total reduction by Legislature		\$134,350.00		

It will be observed that this bill uniformly reduces the totals for each college below the recommendations of the Board of Control. But it was assumed that the form in which the appropriation bill was passed would enable the administrative authorities to administer the several institutions more efficiently, even with reduced appropriations. But this is not the concluding chapter to this story. It was generally understood that the Legislature had appropriated several millions in ex-

cess of available revenues. When the Governor realized this discrepancy between revenues and appropriations, he promptly reconvened the Legislature with instructions to adjust this discrepancy. The House of Representatives manifested a willingness to meet the demands that would have been made upon the public treasury as a result of the appropriation bills previously passed. But the Senate uniformly declined to act favorably upon the revenue-producing bills of the House. This resulted in the Governor's vetoing all of the appropriation bills, which made it necessary for the Legislature to consider the whole question of financial support of the state government again.

As a result of the failure of the Legislature to increase the sources of revenue and the Governor's veto of all the appropriation bills, it was evident that further reductions in the appropriations for the state departments and the educational and eleemosynary institutions were the only possible solution of this problem. All appropriation bills were promptly reintroduced in both branches of the Legislature. The Senate declined to reduce further the educational appropriation bill, but the Appropriations Committee of the House reconsidered a reduction of approximately \$1,400,000 in the totals of this bill. The House approved the report of the Appropriations Committee and the bill went to free conference for consideration.

The free conference committee agreed to reduce the bill by about \$821,000, which was a cut of about 7.9 per cent for each institution. The heads of the several institutions were courteously invited by the free conference committee to redistribute the funds allowed to these institutions in such a manner as to accomplish better results. This offer was accepted in good spirit by the parties concerned. The free conference committee report with these additional reductions was finally passed by the Legislature. On June 28 the Governor transmitted the appropriation bills, including the educational bill, to the Secretary of State to be filed without his signature, thus giving validity to these measures.

The following is a comparison of the revenues available for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, including the Experiment Station system, the Extension Service and the branch colleges, for the biennium ending August 31, 1923, and those just appropriated for the biennium ending August 31, 1925:

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

	8-31-1922	Appropriations Available for Years Ending		8-31-1925
		8-31-1923	8-31-1924	
Total amount for salaries	\$455,990.00	\$455,990.00	\$490,000.00	\$496,000.00
Total amount for maintenance	94,444.00	94,870.00	100,000.00	100,000.00

Miscellaneous items ..	168,750.00	126,750.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
Repairs and im- provements	62,937.00	50,000.00	49,000.00	43,000.00
Total by years	782,121.00	727,610.00 782,121.00	774,000.00	774,000.00

*Total for biennium
ending 8-31-1923 .. \$1,509,731.00

774,000.00

Total for biennium
ending 8-31-1925\$1,548,000.00
1,509,731.00

Increase for next biennium over current biennium.....\$ 38,269.00

*(This does not include the \$24,400 available for anti-hog cholera serum.)

State Department of Forestry.

Total amount for salaries	\$16,200.00	\$16,200.00	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 6,200.00
Maintenance and miscellaneous	4,550.00	4,550.00	2,200.00	1,700.00
Other items allowed for biennium 1924- 1925			31,200.00	31,200.00

Total by years	20,750.00	20,750.00 20,750.00	39,600.00	39,100.00
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Total for biennium end-
ing 8-31-1923 \$41,500.00

39,600.00

Total for biennium
ending 8-31-1925\$78,700.00

Increase for next biennium over current biennium..... 41,500.00

\$37,200.00

Extension Service.

Total amount for salaries	184,066.57	217,200.00	228,526.40	228,526.40
Total expenses	34,610.27	34,126.40	22,800.00	22,800.00

Total by years.....	218,676.84	251,326.40	251,326.40	251,326.40
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Total for biennium
ending 8-31-1923 218,676.84

\$470,003.24 251,326.40

Total for biennium
ending 8-31-1925\$502,652.80

Increase for next biennium over current biennium..... 470,003.24

\$ 32,649.56

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station System.

	Appropriations Available for Years Ending			
	8-31-1922	8-31-1923	8-31-1924	8-31-1925
Total salaries for main station	\$ 42,350.00	42,350.00	68,060.00	68,060.00
General expenses of main station	70,600.00	73,150.00	70,940.00	64,940.00
Total for sub-stations.	88,585.00	82,485.00	105,000.00	84,000.00
Total for experiment station system	201,535.00	197,985.00 201,535.00	244,000.00	217,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1923	\$399,520.00			244,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1925				\$461,000.00 399,520.00
Increase for next biennium over current biennium.....				\$ 61,480.00

John Tarleton Agricultural College.

Total salaries	\$ 97,390.00	97,590.00	131,000.00	131,000.00
Total for maintenance.	32,680.00	24,380.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Miscellaneous items ..	20,950.00	21,650.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Total for repairs and improvements ..	(Included in above item)		29,000.00	3,000.00
Totals by years.....	\$151,020.00	\$143,620.00 151,020.00	\$202,000.00	\$176,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1923	\$294,640.00			202,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1925				\$378,000.00 294,640.00
Increase for next biennium over current biennium.....				\$ 83,360.00

Grubbs Vocational College.

Total salaries	74,090.00	74,090.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Total for maintenance.	10,605.00	10,510.00	15,500.00	14,600.00
Miscellaneous items ..	20,800.00	19,500.00	13,500.00	13,400.00
Total for repairs and improvements ..	7,000.00	11,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Totals by years	112,495.00	115,100.00 112,495.00	127,000.00	126,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1923	\$227,595.00			127,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1925				\$253,000.00 227,595.00
Increase for next biennium over current biennium.....				\$ 25,405.00

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.

	Appropriations Available for Years Ending			
	8-31-1922	8-31-1923	8-31-1924	8-31-1925
Total salaries	80,474.00	80,474.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total for maintenance.	37,630.00	34,130.00	32,500.00	32,500.00
Miscellaneous items ..	31,250.00	31,250.00	34,000.00	34,000.00
Total for repairs and improvements ..	15,500.00	12,500.00	13,500.00	18,500.00
Total by years	\$164,854.00	158,354.00 164,854.00	180,000.00	185,000.00
				180,000.00
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1923		\$323,208.00		
Total for biennium ending 8-31-1925				\$365,000.00 323,208.00
Increase for next biennium over current biennium.....				\$ 41,792.00

This recital of facts connected with the progress of the budget requests for the Agricultural and Mechanical College and its branches indicates some problems of fiscal policy of great importance. It will be observed that a year elapsed from the time the first estimates were prepared by the College authorities until the final enactment into law of the bill. It will also be observed that the College estimates experienced seven distinct reductions from the time they were first formulated by the heads of administrative departments until their final authorization by law. The report does not indicate the time consumed by administrative officers of the College in Austin in the capacity of "lobbyists" endeavoring to safeguard their estimates and in supplying information to legislative committees and other state officials. This in itself presents one of the most serious problems connected with college administration in Texas.

But the most serious aspect of this situation resulted from the fact that in the progress of appropriation bills through the Legislature, the actual needs of the institutions received decreasing attention, while increasing consideration was given to the problem of getting a bill passed that would receive the approval of the Governor and prevent another extra session. In other words, the Educational Appropriation Bill as finally passed bears little relation to the actual needs of the several institutions. So far as the Agricultural and Mechanical College and its branches are concerned, the available revenues for the next two years were approved without regard to the housing problem of the College, the dining-hall accommodations, actual class-room and laboratory facilities required for the present student body and a salary schedule based upon the cost of skilled instructors.

It is not the purpose of this document to indicate the way

out of this difficulty. It is intended merely as a brief recital of the facts as they affect one group of institutions in Texas. But if this recital should cause the friends of education to think more seriously about the uncertainty of the financial support of these educational and eleemosynary institutions and encourage public officials to endeavor to formulate a more constructive policy of public finance, the object of this recital would be accomplished.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1923.

The Statutes provide :

“That there shall be an annual audit made showing receipts and expenditures, itemized of all college transactions, one copy of which shall be filed on or before the first day of November of each year with the Governor of the State; provided, that the biennial report of the Board of Directors shall contain a financial statement, which shall include the number of instructors and employees of the college and the salary received by each; provided that the appropriations herein made are to be construed as the maximum sums to be appropriated to and for the several purposes named herein, and no expenditures shall be made nor shall any obligations be incurred, which, added to the actual expenditures will exceed the amounts herein appropriated for either of the said purposes.”

In conformity with this requirement of the law, the Board of Directors annually employ a reputable firm of auditors to audit the college books. For the current year, F. G. Rodgers & Company of San Antonio, were appointed to do this work as required by law, and a copy of this audit was submitted to the Governor of the State.

On account of the great number of schedules and statements, these are not reproduced in full, but only some of the more important information is shown, as follows:

San Antonio, Texas,
October 15, 1923.

To the President and the Board of Directors,
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas,
College Station, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract entered into with you, we have made an audit of the books and records of the

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station, Texas, for its fiscal year ended August 31st, 1923, and as a result thereof, we hereby certify that in our opinion the attached Balance Sheet and Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, respectively, set forth the financial condition of the College as at the close of the year and the results of the operations for the year.

Our comments relative to the examination are as follows:

We have classified as Current Assets of the College the following:

Cash on Hand.....	\$ 11,024.06	
Cash in Banks.....	178,387.76	
Working Funds	14,050.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Cash		\$203,461.82
Treasury Warrants on Hand.....		\$214,974.58
A. & M. Consolidated School Warrants.		5,219.52
Balances due from Comptroller:		
Current year	\$ 60,555.62	
Past Years	67.58	60,623.20
Notes and Accounts Receivable.....		17,312.32
Trust Funds		289.97
Inventory Consumable Supplies.....		110,492.38
		<hr/>
Total Current Assets.....		\$612,373.79

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE \$17,312.32.

The different classes of notes and accounts receivable forming the content of this amount follow:

Students' Notes Receivable.....	\$ 7,649.36
Notes Receivable—F. D. Thomas	
Loan Fund	157.50
Notes Receivable—Students Religious	
Conference Fund	220.11
Accounts Receivable	9,285.36
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 17,312.32

Notes receivable were verified by inspection and are shown separately in a schedule attached hereto and forming a part of this report.

INVENTORY CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES \$110,492.38.

Inventories were prepared by departments, and verified by tests of prices, footings, and extensions.

INVESTMENTS \$209,598.89.

We have classified as investments, the following Assets of the College:

Bonds with State Treasurer.....	\$209,000.00
Liberty Bonds—Cost	478.75
War Savings Stamps—Cost.....	120.14
	<hr/>
Total	\$209,598.89

No verification was made of the bonds with State Treasurer. Other investments were verified by inspection. Interest coupons due and not cashed were found attached to the Liberty Bond.

OTHER ASSETS \$75,012.67.

Under this head we have included assets held for John Tarleton Agricultural College as follows:

Canadian Government Bonds.....	\$ 75,000.00
Cash in Bank.....	12.67

Total\$ 75,012.67

The bonds were verified by communication with the First National Bank of Houston, Texas, which bank holds the bonds for safe-keeping, and the cash was verified by a certificate of the bank holding the funds.

EDUCATIONAL PLANT \$4,036,063.99.

We have classified the following accounts under this head:

Lands	\$ 160,041.25
Buildings	2,849,700.80
Other Properties	230,804.11
Equipment	795,517.83

Total\$4,036,063.99

Separate schedules are shown for each classification other than Equipment, which is an inventory figure prepared by the different departments.

No depreciation has been taken other than the lessening in value of equipment as reflected in the inventory. The depreciation taken on equipment will, of course, vary according to the judgment of the persons taking the inventory, no uniform rate of depreciation being used for the different classes of equipment.

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Under Exhibit "B" we show a statement of cash receipts and expenditures with supporting schedules.

Income received during the year amounted to \$2,559,900.79. Of this amount there was expended for lands, buildings, and equipment the sum of \$317,981.26, and the amount expended for operating expenses was \$2,294,265.57, a total for both classes of expenditures of \$2,612,246.83. The excess of income over expenditures for land, buildings, and equipment, and operating expenses, after eliminating charges between departments or non-cash items of \$189,559.48, amounted to \$137,213.44.

Supporting schedules are attached showing detail of income and expenditures, and also expenditures by departments and accounts classified under the principal groups.

CONCLUSION.

The records of various departments of the College were inspected and some were found to be complete and well kept while others depended entirely upon the Fiscal Department for their balances. Where the records would permit, reconciliation of balances were made with the records of the Fiscal Department.

The system of records in use at the College provides a good internal check and the books have been excellently kept. We desire to express our appreciation of the co-operation extended us by the Fiscal Office and other departments of the College.

Respectfully Submitted,
F. G. RODGERS & COMPANY.

CURRENT LIABILITIES \$27,935.15.

The Current Liabilities of the College are shown as follows:

First National Bank overdraft.....	\$11,864.45
Notes Payable—Athletic Department.....	2,229.44
Students Private Deposits.....	7,864.51
Key Deposits	178.00
R. O. T. C. Uniform Refunds.....	551.03
Maintenance—Summer Session	2,351.41
Trust Fund—Summer Session.....	2,896.31
Total	<u>\$27,935.15</u>

OTHER LIABILITIES \$75,012.67.

Under this caption we have included the bonds and cash held by the College for the John Tarleton Agricultural College.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS \$214,640.10.

The endowment of the College is composed of the following funds:

Federal Land Grant.....	\$209,000.00
Students' Religious Conference Loan Fund.....	226.51
F. D. Thomas Loan Fund.....	157.50
Students' Memorial Loan Fund.....	1,024.88
Alumni and Former Students Loan Fund.....	1,225.69
W. B. Bizzell Loan Fund.....	720.00
Students World War Veterans Monument Fund.....	2,285.52
Total	<u>\$214,640.10</u>

NOMINAL \$4,615,461.42.

Under this head is included the Surplus Accounts of the College which are as follows:

Pure Feed Surplus.....	\$,	90,717.55
Appropriated Surplus:		
Departmental Balances	\$179,422.28	
Inventory Consumable Supplies	110,492.38	289,914.66
Free Surplus		198,765.22
Invested Surplus		<u>4,036,063.99</u>
Total		<u>4,615,461.42</u>

A. & M. COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Year Ending August 31, 1923.

RECEIPTS.

INCOME.

Departmental Sales	\$ 286,005.66
State Appropriations Sch. No. 1.....	1,161,368.74
Students Fees Regular Session—	
Sch. No. 2.....	504,929.19
Students Fees, Other Terms No. 3....	51,842.07
Laboratory Fees—Sch. No. 4.....	13,678.50
Meal Tickets	2,302.75
Other Income Sch. No. 5.....	539,773.88
Total Income	<u>\$2,559,900.79</u>

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Notes Receivable	\$ 105,384.88
Exchange Store Loan Repaid.....	1,795.10
Students Private Deposits.....	324,781.80
Cashier's Account	323,707.89
Consolidated School Warrants.....	13.00
Treasury Warrants Cashd.....	440,596.92
Deficiency Warrants Cashd.....	22,000.00
John Tarleton Agr. College.....	46,512.95
Notes Receivable—Students Religious	
Conference Fund	4.90
Notes Receivable—Students Memo-	
rial Loan Fund.....	<u>2,110.00</u>
Total Other Receipts	<u>\$ 1,266,907.44</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 3,826,808.23</u>
Cash Balance September 1, 1922....	<u>\$ 273,633.76</u>
Total Cash to be Accounted for.....	<u>\$ 4,100,441.99</u>

EXPENDITURES.

LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Land Betterments Sch. No. 6.....	\$ 7,045.35
Buildings Sch. No. 7.....	136,648.92
Outside Equipment Sch. No. 8.....	9,064.09
Permanent Equipment Sch. No. 9....	165,222.90
Total	<u>\$ 317,981.26</u>

OPERATING EXPENSE.

Consumable Supplies Sch. No. 10.....	\$ 478,283.60
Expense Sch. No. 11.....	331,793.24
Repairs Sch. No. 12.....	53,977.85
Salaries and Wages Sch No. 13.....	1,243,965.59
Labor and Material for Re-sale Sch.	
No. 14	161,313.64
Miscellaneous	<u>24,931.65</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,294,265.57</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,612,246.83</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notes Payable	11,186.00	
Federal Students Fees	4,974.35	
Notes Receivable	112,687.65	
Students Checks	326,284.41	
Cashier's Account	323,707.89	
John Tarleton College	46,512.95	
Treasury Warrants Unpaid.....	665,571.50	
Consolidated School Warrants.....	5,232.52	\$1,486,157.27
		<hr/>
Total Expenditures		\$4,098,404.10
Less Non Cash Items		* 189,559.48
Total Cash Expenditures.....		\$3,908,844.62
		<hr/>
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$ 203,461.82	
Less Overdraft First National Bank..	11,864.45	
		<hr/>
Cash Balance August 31, 1923.....		\$ 191,597.37
Total Cash Accounted for.....		\$4,100,441.99

*Departmental Transfers and Telephone Reserve.

A. & M. COLLEGE ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS Year Ending August 31, 1923.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Interest on Endowment	\$ 10,450.00
Agricultural Building	56,367.71
Mechanical Engineering Shop	35,366.95
Permanent Improvements	33,447.36
Extension Service	9,312.60
Salaries	425,990.00
Salaries—Contingent	30,000.00
Department Maintenance	92,370.00
Contingent	2,500.00
Miscellaneous Departments	36,750.00
Miscellaneous Departments 1921.....	16.30
Student Labor	11,588.75
Summer Session	10,000.00
Repairs to Buildings.....	10,298.30
Steam Plant	100,000.00
Permanent Improvements	15,000.00
Remodel Dairy Barn.....	5,848.69
Hog Cholera	12,200.00
Extension Service	235,260.04
State Forester	20,750.00
Erecting Tents	7,884.64
Total.....	<u>\$1,161,368.74</u>

EXHIBIT "B"—SCHEDULE NO. 1. STUDENT FEES—REGULAR SESSION.

Maintenance	\$411,135.78
Registration	5,937.00
Incidental	20,358.50
Medical	18,511.00
Student Activity	27,479.00
Trust Fund	11,464.41

Key Deposits	1,856.00
Baggage	1,824.00
Diploma	1,531.00
Auto Mechanics	2,708.00
Auto Mechanics Trust Fund.....	530.00
Note Fee	1,264.00
Federal Students' Tuition.....	330.00
Total.....	\$504,929.19

EXHIBIT "B"—SCHEDULE NO. 2.

STUDENT FEES—OTHER SESSIONS.

Teachers' Institute:

Economics 306 S.....	\$ 220.00	
Institute Fee	1,359.70	
Linen Fee	51.00	\$ 1,630.70
Maintenance Fees		29,177.87
Registration Fees		285.00
Incidental Fees		4,145.00
Medical Fees		1,157.59
Key Deposits		614.00
Trust Fund		2,930.00
Auto Mechanics, Trust Fund.....		220.00
Auto Mechanics, Laboratory Fee....		1,100.00
Note Fee		64.00
Cotton Classing		5,815.00
Room Rent		4,288.00
Bookkeeping		415.00
Total.....		\$51,842.07

EXHIBIT "B"—SCHEDULE NO. 3.

STUDENT FEES—LABORATORY

Agricultural Engineering	\$ 427.00
Agronomy	62.50
Biology	636.50
Chemistry	6,720.50
Chemical Engineering	798.75
Civil Engineering	512.50
Dairy Husbandry	14.00
Electrical Engineering	557.00
Entomology	64.75
Geology	365.50
Horticulture	311.75
Mechanical Engineering	2,257.50
Physics	543.50
Textile Engineering	155.00
Veterinary Medicine	242.00
Veterinary Anatomy	7.50
Refund	2.25
Total.....	\$13,678.50

EXHIBIT "B"—SCHEDULE NO. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Interest	\$ 4,962.25
Freight Refund	157.40
Fines	87.50

Collection Fees	153.79
Pure Feed	93,247.32
Sundry Revenue	830.96
Federal Students Trust Fund.....	87.10
Salary Refunds	325.00
Uniform Refund (U. S. R. O. T. C.).....	33,171.00
Unclaimed Wages	102.61
Reserve for Telephone Account.....	324.00
Smith-Hughes Refund	11,621.55
Federal Extension Fund	79,688.86
Federal Smith-Lever 1922-3.....	113,027.83
Federal Smith-Lever 1923-4.....	130,663.20
Morrill Fund	38,008.73
Federal Students' Tuition	27,031.19
Rural Social Science	14.00
Aero Squadron	100.48
Alumni and Former Students Loan Fund.....	18.00
Uniforms	2,734.45
Battalion	261.14
W. B. Bizzell Loan Fund.....	720.00
Supervising Engineer	150.00
Monument Fund—World War Veterans.....	2,285.52

Total.....\$539,773.88

EXHIBIT "B"—SCHEDULE NO. 5.
A. & M. COLLEGE BALANCE SHEET
August 31, 1923.

ASSETS:

CURRENT.

Cash:

On Hand	\$	11,024.08
In Banks		178,387.76
Working Funds		14,050.00

Total Cash\$ 203,461.82

Treasury Warrants on Hand..... 214,974.58

A. & M. Consolidated School Warrants.. 5,219.52

Balances Due from Comptroller:

Current Year Sch. No. 1.....\$	60,555.62	
Past Year Sch. No. 1.....	67.58	60,623.20

Notes and Accounts Receivable:

Notes Receivable—Students Sched- ule No. 2	\$	7,649.36	
Notes Receivable—F. D. Thomas Loan Fund—Sch. No. 3.....		157.50	
Notes Receivable—Students Religious Conference Fund—Sch. 3.....		220.10	
Accounts Receivable	9,285.36 \$		17,312.32

Trust Funds:

Federal Students	\$	7.95	
Auto Mechanics		5.00	
Regular Students	277.02 \$		289.97

Inventory Consumable Supplies..... 110,492.38

Total Current Assets.....\$ 612,373.79

INVESTMENTS.

Bonds with State Treasurer.....	\$ 209,000.00	
Liberty Bond—Cost	478.75	
War Savings Stamps.....	120.14	\$ 209,598.89

OTHER ASSETS (Contra.)

John Tarleton Agricultural College:		
Canadian Gov't. Bonds Cost.....	\$ 75,000.00	
Cash in Bank	12.67	\$ 75,012.67

EDUCATIONAL PLANT.

Lands Sch. No. 4.....	\$ 160,041.25	
Buildings Sch. No. 4.....	2,849,700.80	
Other Properties—Sch. No. 4.....	230,804.11	
Equipment	795,517.83	
Total		\$4,036,063.99
Total Assets		-4,933,049.34

LIABILITIES.

CURRENT

First National Bank—Overdraft.....	\$ 11,864.45
Notes Payable—Athletic Department..	2,229.44
Students' Private Deposits.....	7,864.51
Key Deposits	178.00
R. O. T. C. Uniform Refunds.....	551.03
Maintenance—Summer Session	2,351.41
Trust Fund—Summer Session.....	2,896.31
Total Current Liabilities.....	\$27,935.15

OTHER LIABILITIES.

John Tarleton Agricultural College (contra.)	\$ 75,012.67
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ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

Federal Land Grant.....	\$ 209,000.00
Students Religious Conference Loan Fund	226.51
F. D. Thomas Loan Fund.....	157.50
Students Memorial Loan Fund.....	1,024.88
Alumni and Former Students Loan Fund	1,225.69
W. B. Bizzell Loan Fund.....	720.00
Students World War Veterans Mon- ument Fund	2 285.52
Total	\$214,640.10

NOMINAL

Pure Feed Surplus.....	\$ 90,717.55
Appropriated Surplus:	
Departmental Balances	
Sch. No. 5.....	\$179,422.28
Inventory Consumable	
Supplies	110,492.38 289,914.66

Free Surplus—Schedule	
No. 6	198,765.22
Invested Surplus	4,036,063.99
Total Surplus	<u>\$4,615,461.42</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$4,933,049.34</u>

**A. & M. COLLEGE
SUMMARY
FIXED ASSETS.**

	Value Sept. 1, 1922	Additions	Value Aug. 31. 1923
LAND.			
2,691.7 Acres	\$ 160,041.25		\$ 160,041.25
BUILDINGS.			
Dormitories	\$ 456,278.04	\$ 18,017.29	\$ 474,295.33
Instruction	1,399,425.35	70,961.83	1,470,387.18
Rent Houses	274,660.41	12,105.76	286,766.17
Other	438,975.66	6,606.38	445,582.04
Miscellaneous	144,144.87	28,525.21	172,670.08
Totals	<u>\$2,713,484.33</u>	<u>\$136,216.47</u>	<u>\$2,849,700.80</u>
OTHER PROPERTIES.			
	<u>\$ 218,144.67</u>	<u>\$ 12,659.44</u>	<u>\$ 230,804.11</u>

XXII.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In conclusion, the most important features of this report may be summarized as follows:

1. The net enrollment for the twelve months' period was 3490 students.

2. The teaching staff of this institution consists of 165 members, distributed as follows:

- 50 full professors
- 35 associate professors
- 36 assistant professors
- 32 instructors
- 11 military officers
- 1 special teacher for Federal students.

3. This college was ranked by the War Department as a "Distinguished College," a distinction that is held by only twenty-four other institutions in the United States.

4. The auditor's report shows that the grand total of revenues and receipts for the current year amounts to \$3,826,-808.23.

5. The grand total of the assets of the institution, including invested endowments and appraised valuation of lands and buildings amounts to \$4,933,049.34.

XXIII.

CONCLUSION.

There are many aspects of an institution of learning that cannot be reflected in statistical data or in a general description of actual achievements. The spirit of cooperation between students and faculty members and the morale of a college organization are difficult to reflect in a general report. But after all is said, these influences are of greater significance than the extent of the physical plant or the number of students enrolled in the institution.

The fine spirit of the student body of this institution and the helpful cooperation of the officers and members of the various departments and subdivisions have given to the institution an atmosphere and a spirit of contentment that is in large measure responsible for the increasing efficiency and the enlarging usefulness of the institution. There has never been a time perhaps in the history of the College when those identified with it were more devoted to their tasks or more in earnest about their work.

There are evidences on every hand that the College occupies a place of confidence and esteem in the public mind. The generous praise of the press, the hundreds of personal letters to College officials and the oral statements of public-spirited citizens reflect a wholesome belief in the effectiveness of the work of those connected with the institution. That the governing board of the institution and the administrative officers may justify the confidence of the public and fulfill the expectations of the friends of the institution is the earnest desire of all the agencies responsible for directing its activities.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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